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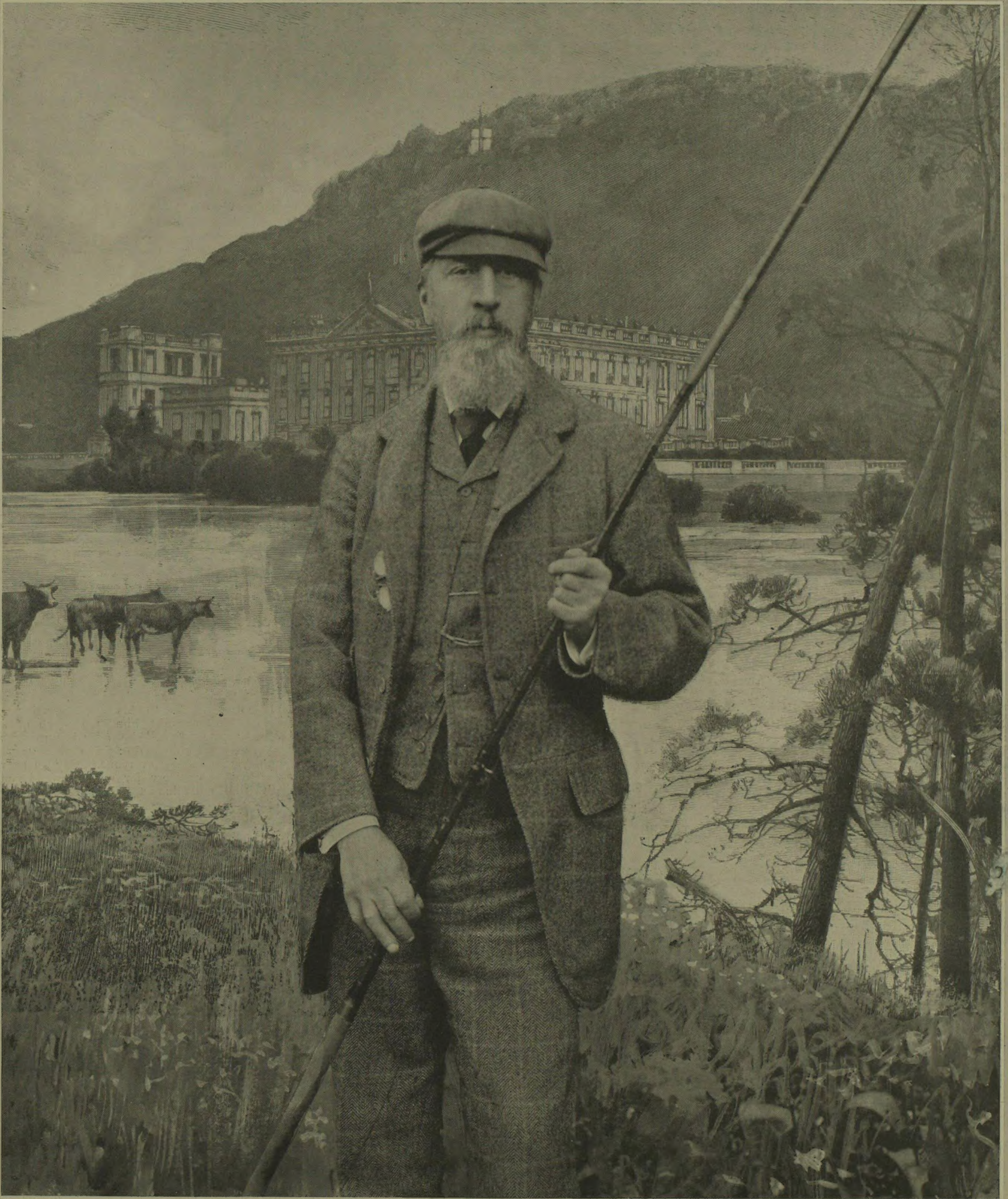
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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

SIXPENCE.

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A GREAT PARLIAMENTARIAN AND SPORTSMAN: THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND HIS BEAUTIFUL HOME, CHATSWORTH.

BORN JULY 23, 1833: DIED MARCH 24, 1908.

Sir Spencer Compton Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., first held office in 1863 as a Lord of the Admiralty. He was afterwards Secretary of State for War, Postmaster-General, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for India, and Lord President of the Council. He had also been Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY

ON PARLIAMENT AND PERSONS.

BY G. S. STREET.

No. V.—ABOUT EIGHT HOURS AND THE EMPIRE.

"ARE you in favour, Tom," I asked my friend, "of the eight hours' day?" "No," said he; "are you?" I replied that, on the whole, I was; and he inquired, rather drily, when I was going to begin. "My dear Tom," said I, "you must distinguish between different kinds of work. The best sort of literary work can only be accomplished for a few hours a week. At least, that applies to the actual writing: in a sense, of course, all the rest of the time is work too. The man of letters, if he is not to get stale, must go about in the world and mix in different sorts of societies. Every now and then, for an hour or two, he puts down the concentrated result in immortal prose." "Yes," he interrupted; "and he has to read the other johnnies' books to get his facts and ideas, hasn't he?" I acquiesced, not noticing the rather clumsy attempt at sarcasm. "But," I continued, "less difficult and delicate work can be continued longer. Cabinet Ministers, I am told, sometimes work for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. Omnibus-conductors can go on a very long time without becoming inefficient. Still, in a general way, eight hours is long enough, if a man is to have leisure for culture and rational amusement. Take the building trade, for example, in which I am particularly interested, being frequently woken up at six o'clock, in the summer, by hammering and crashing: those poor fellows don't get enough rest, and should never be required to begin their noises until after breakfast. What do you think, Tom?"

"It's all poppycock," said he. "It's absurd to tell any body of grown men, if they have any choice, and unions to make proper terms, and all that, not to work as long as they choose." "Why, Tom," said I, "I believe you're a horrid individualist." "Oh, hang your ists and isms!" he said. "There's no need to worry about theories in the matter. It's perfectly plain. Take a straight line—like that." We were walking in a London park, and he drew a line on the gravel. I am always fascinated by these mechanical aids to argument—they seem to settle everything—and listened silently. "On this side you have the wretched people who have gone to the wall or never been away from it, victims of over-population and want of proper regulating, or whatever you like to call them. Factory Acts and so on have been working about"—he zig-zagged with his stick—"but there's a tremendous lot still to be done. I suppose you were too sensitive and kind-hearted to go to the Sweated Industries Exhibition; I did go, and it was too horrible and beastly for words. Very well, deal with that by fresh legislation, if you like, by all means. Punish the sweaters as much as you like—hard labour, the cat, anything. Especially the brutes who employ women over cheap clothing. A few cases in the police courts, and the English people, who are kind-hearted enough with all their apathy, would wake up to the disgrace and insist that the law was carried out. Minimum wages per hour, certainly. But above the line, where people are earning decent wages, be very careful about muddling and confusing things. There's a pressure of work at one time, slackness at another. So long as men get enough rest and amusement in a week, or in a month, or even a year, it don't signify very much how much of it they get a day. So that's settled. Understand?" I said I did, thanks to his walking-stick and the gravel, but still thought him too much of an individualist. "One thing," he added, turning a stern eye on me, "we might do: fix a *minimum* number of hours per week for everyone. Say an average six hours' a day compulsory for us all; would you agree, or isn't that individualist enough?" I changed the subject.

"What do you think of Kipling's articles in the *Morning Post*?" I asked him. "I thought the one to-day"—Thursday, the 19th—"about the cities and railways and things in Canada simply immense. The chaps you're always reading, with their paradoxes and ideas and theories are all very well, but give me a man who *sees* things. That's what I love in Kipling at his best. He sees things, and sees what they mean. And I love his enthusiasm, too."

"Do you share it, Tom?" He was silent a moment, and then: "Well, I'm an Imperialist—I wish there was a better word for it—and am keen about making the most of our Colonies, and all that. But I do think that first article of Kipling's was rather a mistake. It's no use scolding a nation. Give it facts, and repeat the facts, and let 'em sink in, if they can. If I see a man walking too near a precipice and he don't care when I point it out to him, he won't care any the more if I call him a fool and an idiot—probably he'll walk a shade closer still. Then, if you show me a Canadian lumberman and say nothing, or merely tell me what excellent lumber-work he has put in, I'm prepared to admit that he's a capital chap, in some respects better than I am, or, at any rate, than you are; in other respects possibly with less to be said for him; and I'll welcome him as a brother. But if you tell me he's a miracle of energy and enterprise and imagination, and I'm a doddering, feeble, narrow-minded, semi-insane wreck, I shouldn't like him quite so much. Very natural of you, if you're keen about him and sick of me, but not conciliatory. After all, we have our points. Kipling admires Canada for being new, and I love England for being old."

"So does Kipling," said I.
"I know," said Tom, "but if he didn't sometimes forget that he did his exhortations would be all the more effective."

THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, WHO TWICE REFUSED THE PREMIERSHIP.

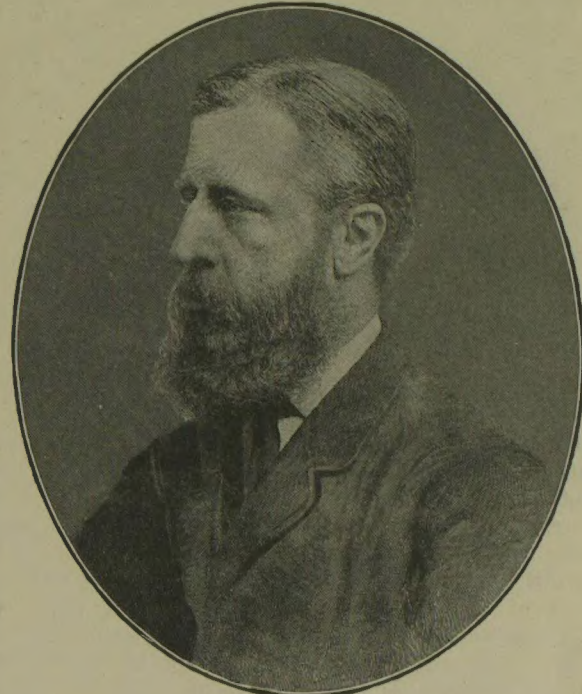


THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

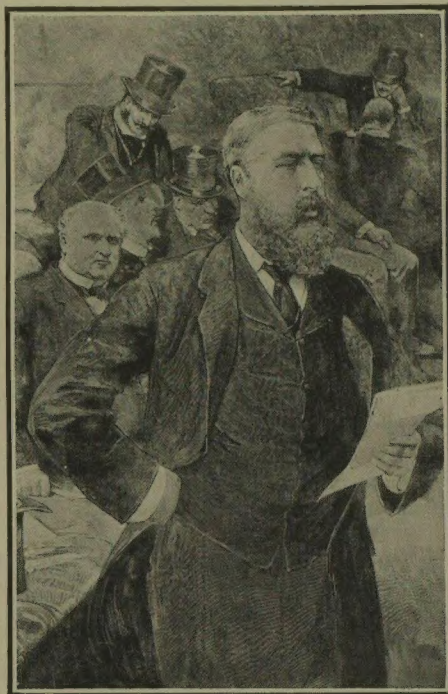
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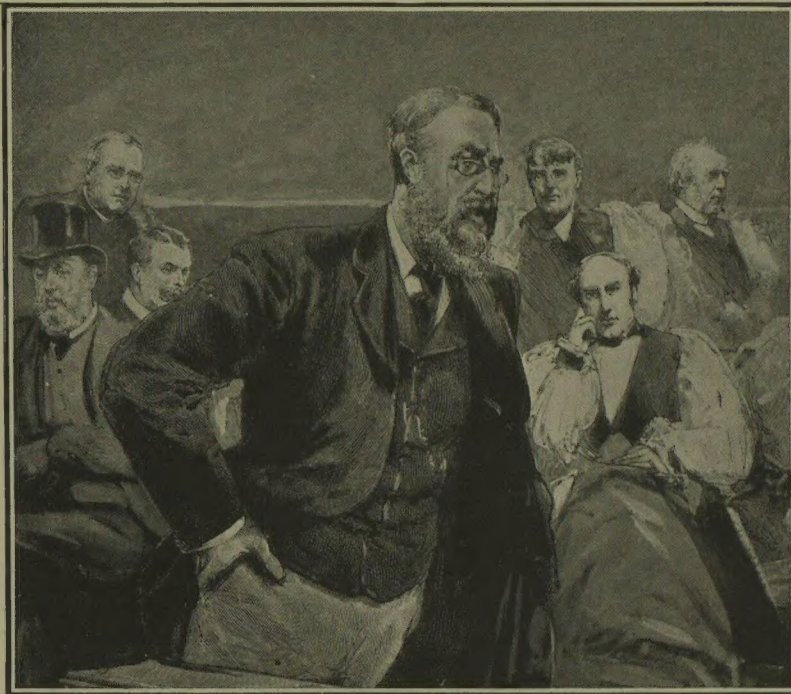
THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AS A CHILD.



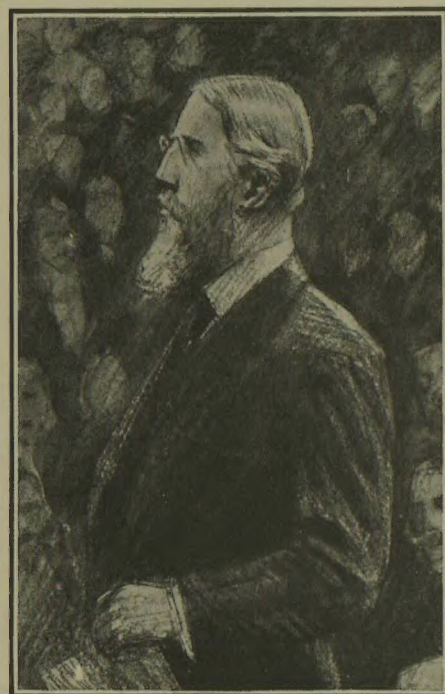
THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON IN 1887.



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE MOVING THE VOTE OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, FEBRUARY 1892.



THE GREAT QUARREL WITH MR. GLADSTONE: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE MOVING THE REJECTION OF THE HOME RULE BILL OF 1893.
Contemporary Pictures from "The Illustrated London News."



THE DUKE'S LAST DIFFERENCE WITH THE UNIONISTS: THE SPEECH AS PRESIDENT OF THE FREE FOOD LEAGUE, NOVEMBER 1903.



THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE, TAKEN DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO EGYPT.

Photograph by Bolah.



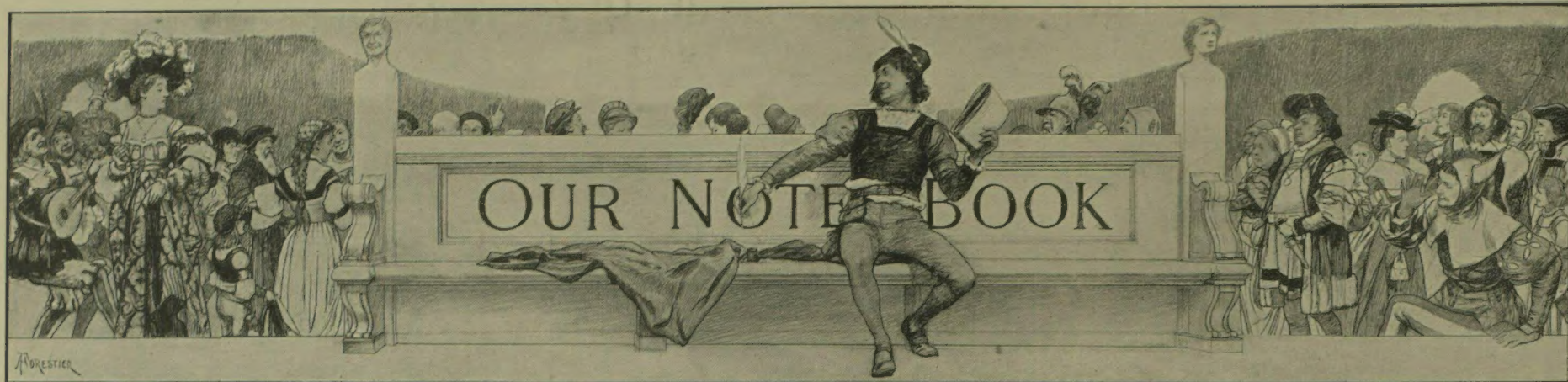
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, WITH THE FAMOUS IRON GATES WHICH WERE BROUGHT FROM THE DUKE'S HOUSE AT CHISWICK.



THE DUKE'S LAST FAREWELL TO ENGLAND: HIS DEPARTURE FOR EGYPT LAST OCTOBER.

Photograph by World's Graphic Press.

When the Marquess of Hartington first entered the House of Commons in 1857 he was a very diffident speaker, and during his maiden speech he yawned. Disraeli said, "He'll do. A young man who can show such extraordinary languor in such circumstances deserves the highest post that the Commons can bestow." The Marquess of Hartington did not, however, make any great mark until the Midlothian campaign in 1881, when he was hailed as the future Prime Minister. He was Mr. Gladstone's trustiest lieutenant, and his disagreement with his leader over the first Home Rule Bill cost each of them more personally than is usual when politicians fall out. The Duke became the leader of the Unionist party, but in 1903 he could not follow it in its policy of Tariff Reform. He still believed in Free Trade, and became the President of the Free Food League. The Duke's last illness began at Ascot in 1907, and since that time he has not been seen in Parliament.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN certain debating clubs and in certain newspaper columns one has to submit to the veto that forbids anyone to mention party politics. I am not at all surprised at the veto, but I am very much surprised at the reason given for it. For it is generally said that party politics are undesirable because they are so exciting: it seems that they stir men's passions to the point of apoplexy. Now, if I believed that, I should talk nothing but party politics all day long. If party politics really inflame men, they must be as noble as music. But I object to party politics, not because they are exceptionally exciting, but because they are exceptionally dull. As a point of pure religion, I deny that any man is a bore. How can such an earthquake as the image of God in dust (literally an earthquake, for it is a cloud of dust shaken up into a shocking miracle of life and taking on a terrible shape), how can such a prodigy ever be a bore? But of all the times when I have seen this dreadful creature Man almost (as for an instant) in danger of being dull, he has never seemed so near it as when he was making remarks about party politics. A man should now avoid the topic of Tories and Radicals, not for fear of making men howl, but for fear of making them yawn. Practical politics are now quite dull—nay, they are quite unpractical. The only things worth worrying about just at present are unpractical politics. In fact, if you hear a leading politician say that something is "outside the sphere of practical politics" you may be certain that that thing is not only actual, but rather urgent.

For this reason I will not be drawn into the particular kind of debate into which many correspondents have desired to draw me. I have received letters from many readers of this paper asking me to rally to this or that flag in the discussion of the present Licensing Bill, and reminding me of articles I have before written in this page on the subject of Beer. I have always been ready, and am still ready, to state my politics on this topic; and, if they are not party politics, it is not my fault. It is the fault of the two huge, lumbering, half-witted parties, like one-eyed elephants, which will not choose their policy with any reference to intelligible principles. I have an intelligible principle. I detest and would destroy all tyrannical minorities; therefore I have an equally hearty hatred for brewers and for teetotalers. I would not deny the normal rights of either. I greatly objected when some people in Manchester said that a Mayor was not a Mayor because he was a Brewer. I should equally object to anybody who said that a Mayor was not a Mayor because he was not a Teetotaler. But I do most indignantly object to the abnormal rights or powers of both; to the influence which they exercise merely through being rich, or fashionable, or fussy, or "in the know." I object strongly to the abnormal influence exercised by a few rich teetotalers, Puritans, Quakers, and so on, over the policy of the Liberal party. And I object equally to the influence of a few rich men over the policy of the public-houses. The principle is exactly the same in both cases. I object to a few wealthy Puritans deciding that I shall drink ginger beer instead of Bass's beer. I object also to a few wealthy Peers deciding that I shall drink Bass's beer instead of Tompkins' beer, or my own beer. If a few oligarchs can pay chemists to make a chemical change in the substantial drink of our people, it is really indifferent to me whether they alter beer by making it non-alcoholic, or by making it poisonously and detestably alcoholic. In neither case can I, walking into the ordinary bar, get the thing I should like.

Let us put one side of the matter first. There is no doubt that this problem is enormously complicated by the presence of that extreme sect which disapproves of the ordinary drinks of Christian civilisation upon some mystical ground which I am not here concerned to follow. Any attack on the brewing monopoly as a monopoly has been heavily handicapped by the fact that there are some people who object on principle not only to the modern spectacle of a brewer, but to the ancient spectacle of brewing. If the teetotalers really want to know who have frustrated Licensing Reform for the last forty years, it is not the House of Lords, or even the brewers; it is they themselves. They have given an impression that the war is not against a monopoly in a certain healthy substance,

if one were also maintaining that it would be wicked to wash in it. It would not have been easy to blame a group of tyrants, first for holding back all the water, and then for giving it away. Yet this is practically the position in which the temperance party has placed itself by attempting to combine the war on an oligarchic privilege with the war on a democratic practice.

But having granted this side of the matter, the other side of it remains at least as heavy, if not rather heavier. If teetotalers have largely crippled the case for temperance legislation, it is even more true that brewers have practically ruined the case for beer. And the moral advantage in the comparison certainly lies with the teetotalers. They have sought to destroy beer because they know nothing about it, and sincerely believe it to be a flaming drink of devils. But brewers have destroyed beer because they know too much about it; they knew quite well that it was not a flaming drink of devils, but they have done their best to make it so. There may be people who like the least possible touch of prussic acid in their tea; there may be people who think that a plum-cake is better without any real plums in it, but dotted all over with certain artificial chemical plums invented by some Prussian doctor. There are people who think that chemical beer has all the taste of real beer. There are people who think that a gas-stove serves all the purposes of a Christian fireplace. There is no lack of funny people running about. But if you are talking about any actual ancient thing, like fire or ale, it is perfectly useless to refer the matter to men of science. It is especially useless if you ask them to test the things without telling them what they are to be tested for. Doubtless chemical beer is so combined as to avoid certain particular poisons which the doctors have just discovered, or to prevent certain particular diseases of which they are making a hobby just now. All I say is that it does not answer the manifold and almost mystical purposes of beer.

To recur to the other case, go to the man who likes gas-stoves (if such a man there be) and ask him what he thinks a fire is *for*. If he thinks that a fire is for the sake of heat, dismiss him with derision to his doom. He will have heat enough if his spiritual ruin is at all parallel to his intellectual. Every sound human institution has at least four different objects and different justifications. Man was never so silly as to sit down on a one-legged stool. All his supports are quadrupedal. A man's fireside,

the open fire on his hearth, is delightful for all kinds of different reasons. It does, among other things, heat the room; but it also lights the room. It looks beautiful. You can roast chestnuts at it. You can see pictures in it. You can toast muffins at it. If you happen (as is no doubt the case) to be a Parsee, you can worship it. You can, with dexterity, light your pipe at it; you can tell ghost-stories round it, with Rembrandtesque effects. If a man gives me heat instead of a fire, I am no more satisfied than if he gave me little red pictures instead of a fire, because I can see them in the coals. I want a fire; not one of the uses of a fire. Exactly similar is the whole problem of artificial beer. If you are to have this thing in its original healthiness, you must have it as it is handed down by simple people in small communities; you must not have it as it is altered by every well-meaning chemist. We shall never have any real brewing until we have destroyed the brewers.

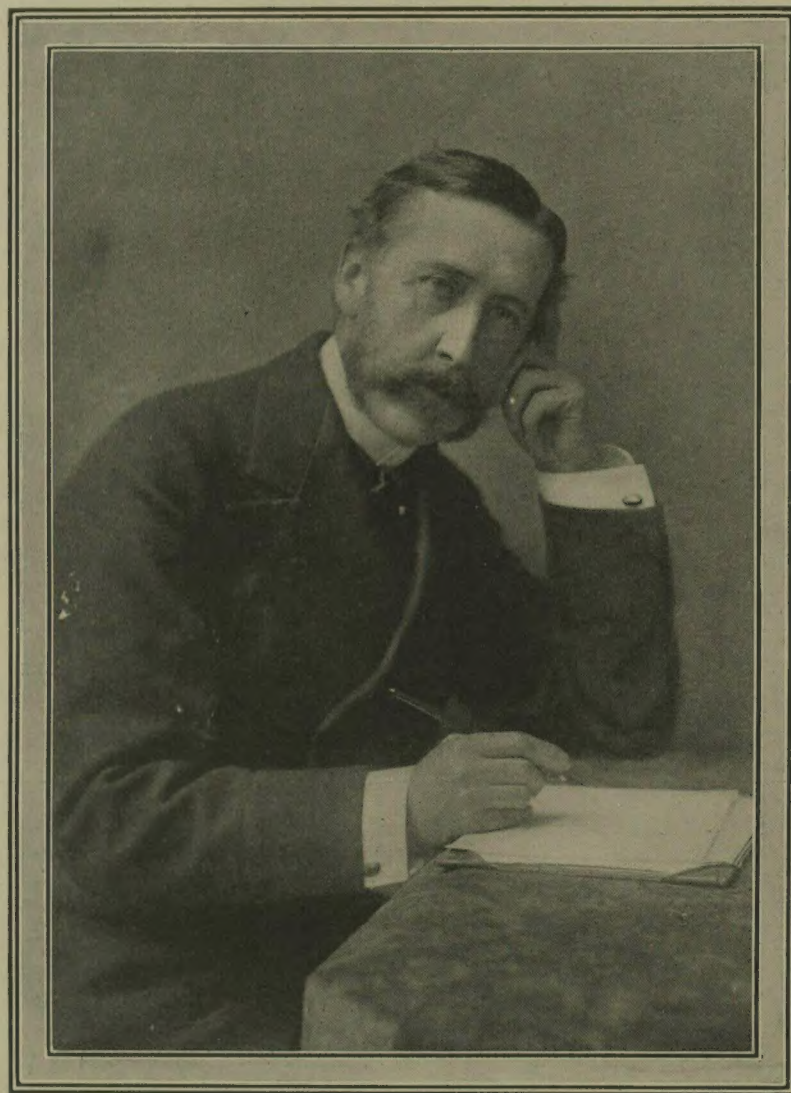


Photo. Russell.

THE LATE SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR
AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(SEE "PERSONAL.")

but against the substance itself. Anyone can see how this would have upset the attack on any monopoly. There was once, I believe, a monopoly in silk. If its opponents had called silk wicked, there would still be a monopoly in silk. When Parliament protested against the monopolies of Elizabeth, one member sarcastically asked if bread had not become a monopoly. Obviously, the Queen would have had a very good retort if she could have answered: "And why should you reproach me with limiting bread when half your friends wish to abolish bread?" So the brewers may rationally answer that the people who blame them for monopolising beer wish to abolish beer. A little while ago, there was a just and powerful protest against the monopolist power of the water companies. But that protest would not have been so just, and certainly not so powerful, if half the protestors had disapproved of the use of water. It would not have been easy to maintain that the children in the East End had not enough water to wash in,

INVALID SOLDIERS' BREAD FOR THE QUEEN'S OWN TABLE: HER MAJESTY AT THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Sir Diehton Probyn. Sir A. Keogh.



Major Symons. Colonel Harrison. Superintendent-Cook. The Queen. The Empress. Miss McCarthy (Matron). Lord Roberts.

THE QUEEN AND THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL: HER MAJESTY ACCEPTING A LOAF OF THE PATIENTS' BREAD.

On March 20 the Queen, with the Dowager Empress of Russia and Princess Victoria, paid a surprise visit to the Royal Military Hospital, Millbank. They were received by Lord Roberts, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Alfred Keogh, and others. The royal party inspected the kitchens and two or three of the wards, including the Alexandra surgical ward, which is named after her Majesty. The Queen accepted a sample of the patients' bread, which she praised, and ordered it to be sent to her own table. During the visit, Captain J. B. Short, Quarter-master of the Hospital, and Superintendent of the kitchen, was unavoidably absent, as he was undergoing a successful examination in practical and theoretical tests in sick-room cookery. From the wards their Majesties passed to the Nurses' Home, and inspected the sick sisters' department and the bedrooms.—[DRAWING BY S. BEGG.]

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

ROWLAND
Thomas
Baring, Vis-
count Errington,
will on April 4
marry Lady Ruby
Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto. Viscount
Errington is the eldest son and heir of Lord
Cromer. He was born thirty years ago, educated
at Eton, and is now in the Foreign Office.

Lady Ruby Elliot is a daughter of the fourth Earl
of Minto, who is now Viceroy of India, and has been
private secretary to Lord Roberts, and was military secretary
to the Marquess of Lansdowne when he was Governor-
General of Canada.

Dr. Joseph John Thomson, President-elect of the British
Association, has been Cavendish Professor of Experimental
Physics at Cambridge
since 1884, and is Pro-
fessor of Physics at
the Royal Institution of
London. Educated at
Owens College, and at
Trinity College, Cam-
bridge, he was second
Wrangler and second
Smith's Prizeman in
1880, and became a
Fellow and Lecturer of
his college. He has
been President of a
section of the British

called upon to administer. He has served
in the Imperial Yeomanry, and took part
in the South African Campaign; he has
been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board

VISCOUNT ERRINGTON,
To be Married to Lady Ruby Elliot.

able diplomatic career. He entered the Berlin Embassy
as Attaché more than forty years ago, and passed
thence to Washington, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro,
Paris, Peking, Sofia, Seoul, St. Petersburg, and,
finally, Constantinople. He was a man of great
attainments who, without making any conces-
sions to popularity, was always popular, and his
loss will be mourned not only in the diplomatic service,
but in Constantinople, where he was *persona grata*
with the Sultan and all or most of the great Pashas. Sir
Nicholas has been laid to rest at the British cemetery at
Scutari. His portrait appears on "Our Note Book" page.

Rev. J. Clayton
Twitchell has been
appointed Bishop of
Polynesia. The new
Bishop graduated at
the University of Lon-
don in 1883, and has
served in the churches
of St. Peter's, South
Kensington, and St.
George's at Barrow-
in-Furness.

Mr. John William
Crombie, Liberal

to die at his post
in Turkey since
the days of Queen
Elizabeth. Sir
Nicholas had a
long and honour-



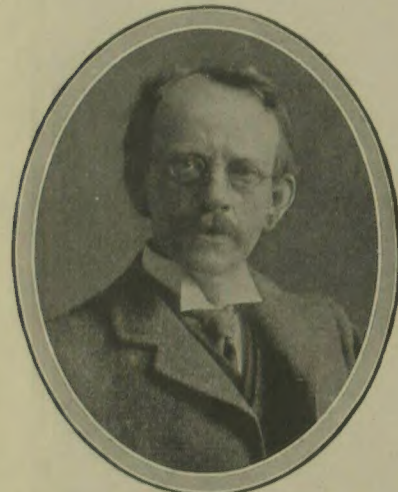
THE NEW DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,
Lady Evelyn Cavendish.

of Trade, and Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
land. Lord Dudley is the owner of very
extensive estates and the patron of many



THE REV. J. CLAYTON TWITCHELL,
New Bishop of Polynesia.

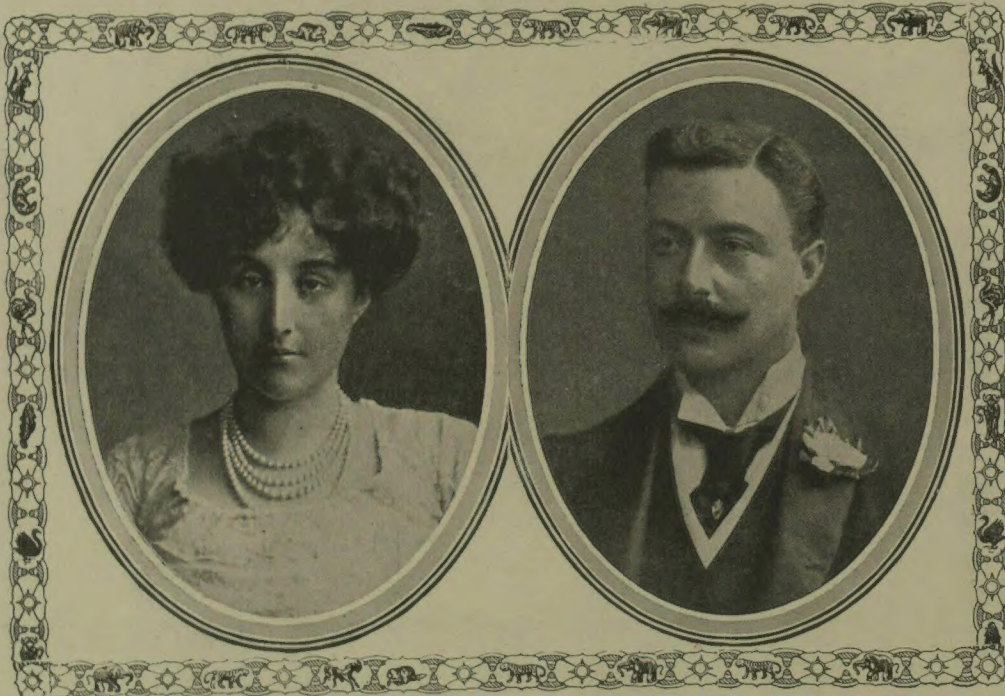
member for Kincardineshire, died in
London on Sunday morning last
after a brief illness. Mr. Crombie,
who had represented Kincardine-
shire since 1892, was a graduate
of Aberdeen University, a director
of Messrs. J. and J. Crombie,
Limited, woollen manufacturers,
of Aberdeen, a referee of Private
Bills, and the chairman, since
1906, of Scottish unofficial M.P.s.



PROFESSOR J. J. THOMSON,
President-elect of the British Association.

Association, has taken the Royal
and Hughes medals of the Royal
Society, and the Hodgkins Medal
of the Smithsonian Institute at
Washington. Dr. Thomson, who
has published several works of great
scientific importance, is a member
of very many learned societies.

The late Sir John Eliot, F.R.S.,
was a Durham man educated at
St. John's College, Cambridge,



THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY,
Wife of the New Governor-General of Australia.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY,
New Governor-General of Australia.

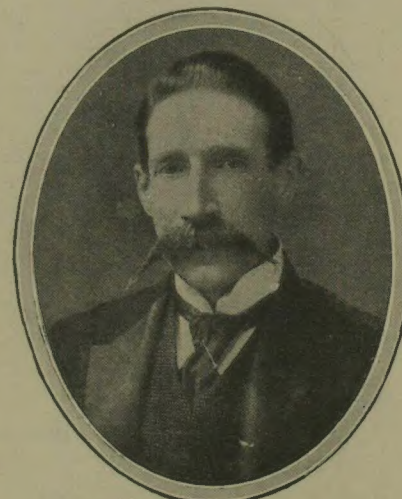
where he was second
Wrangler and first
Smith's Prizeman. He
went to India as
a professor of mathe-
matics and physics,
and became Meteor-
ological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal
in 1874. From this
post he was promoted
to be Director-General
of Observatories, and
held the office from

livings. Lady Dudley was the youngest
daughter of Mr. Charles Gurney, and her
marriage with the Earl took place in 1891.

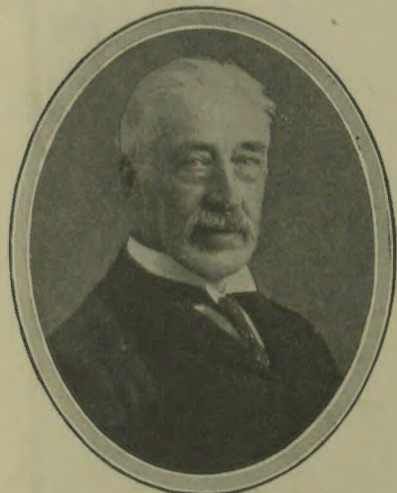
Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Amba-
sador to Turkey, died in Constantinople on
Thursday last, the first British Ambassador

The late Duke
of Devonshire.

The long and hon-
ourable career of the
eighth Duke of Devon-
shire came to an end
at Cannes in the early
hours of the 24th of
March. Spencer Com-
pton Cavendish, Baron
Cavendish, Earl of
Devonshire, Marquess
of Hartington, Earl of
Burlington, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., and LL.D., was
born some seventy-five years ago, succeeded to the title in
1891, and married Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester,
in the following year. His Grace, who was educated at
Trinity College, Cambridge, held nearly every official ap-
pointment of great importance. He had been Lord of the
Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, Postmaster-General,
and Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for
India, and Lord President of the Council, Chancellor of
the University of Cambridge, and Lord Rector of Glasgow
University. He was the leader of the Liberal Unionists, and
a man who worked steadily, quietly, and indefatigably to
further the best interests of the State as he saw them, one
of the very best type of politician. The owner of nearly
200,000 acres, with estates in Derbyshire, Westmorland,
Yorkshire, Sussex, and Waterford, he was a good landlord
and a capable administrator, a man upon whom all who
were brought into contact learned to rely. The fact that he



THE LATE MR. J. W. CROMBIE,
M.P. for Kincardineshire.



THE LATE SIR JOHN ELIOT,
Distinguished Indian Meteorologist.

1896 to 1903, when he retired. Sir John published many
accounts of cyclonic storms, having made a special study of
those that are to be encountered in the Bay of Bengal.

The Right Hon. Victor Christian William Cavendish, who
now becomes ninth Duke of Devonshire, is the eldest son
of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, and is in his fortieth
year. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge,
he married, in 1892, Evelyn, daughter of the fifth Marquess
of Lansdowne. Mr. Cavendish has been Liberal Unionist
member for West Derbyshire since 1891, and was Treasurer
of Her Majesty's Household in 1900. He was made a
Privy Councillor three years ago.

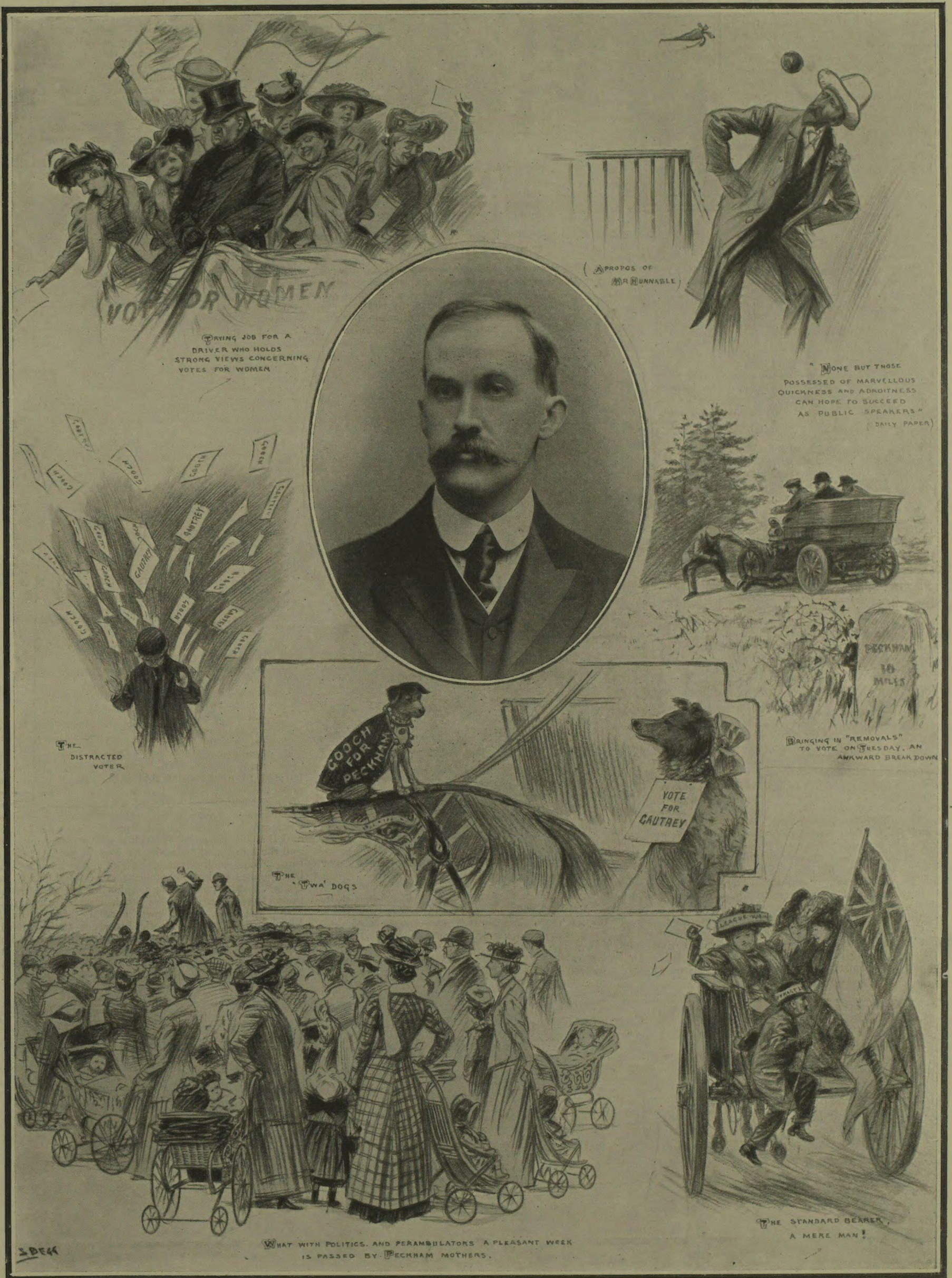
William Humble Ward, second Earl of Dudley, who has
been appointed Governor-General of the Australian Com-
monwealth, has crowded a great deal of experience into
forty-two years of life. Since his Eton days he has travelled
round the world, and visited the great country he is now



THE NEW DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
The Hon. Victor Cavendish.

[Continued overleaf]

THE LIVELIEST BYE-ELECTION OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT: PECKHAM'S FIGHT, AND ITS NEW MEMBER, MR. HENRY CUBITT GOOCH.



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF POLITICS: HUMOURS OF THE PECKHAM ELECTION.

The contest for the seat at Peckham has proved one of the most exciting and amusing political campaigns that a London suburb has known for many years past. The candidates, Mr. H. C. Gooch (Conservative) and Mr. Thomas Gautrey (Liberal) are well known in Peckham. Indeed, Mr. Gautrey has been before his public for fifteen years. It was known from the start that the Conservative candidate would make every effort to destroy the Liberal majority, which in 1906 was well over 2000, and he has been assisted by various leagues, the Tariff Reform, the Coal Consumers' Defence, the Women's Social and Political, the Licensed Victuallers' Trade Defence, and the Church Schools' Defence. Polling took place on Tuesday, and, amid scenes of intense excitement, it was announced that Mr. Gooch was at the head of the poll with a majority of 2494.—[SKETCHES BY S. BEGG; PHOTOGRAPH BY HEMERY.]

seldom spoke on public affairs when silence seemed at least as good as speech gave him a reputation for indolence and inactivity, but no one who had been brought into contact with the eighth Duke of Devonshire in any Government office would be disposed to support that verdict. For many years the Duke was a great supporter of Mr. Gladstone and his policy, but was unable to follow him when Home Rule came upon the tapis, with the result that he seceded, and became the leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Mr. Gladstone was greatly affected by his friend's secession, but he declared publicly that the Duke (then Lord Hartington) was the very flower of truth and honour, and that he had acted in obedience to his conscience. Twice in his life the Duke of Devonshire was offered the high office of Premier. In 1880 Queen Victoria asked him to form a Ministry, and,

after the Home Rule split, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the Premiership. He declined both offers. That his conscience was stronger than all party ties was proved again as recently as five years ago, when he retired from Mr. Balfour's Cabinet because he could not be a party to Mr. Chamberlain's Protectionist proposals. With that year his political life came to an end, but he enjoyed fairly good health until last summer, when the weakness of his heart became apparent. His visit to Egypt during the early part of last winter benefited him considerably, and he was staying at Cannes on his way home when he passed away.

Parliament.

Peckham excitement infected the House of Commons, and the discussion of financial and military business was varied on Monday by the hottest debate of this Parliament. Party feeling put a strain on personal friendship. Charges of broken pledges were made in connection with Chinese Labour, and were indignantly resented. Even Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Asquith fell out, while Mr. Bonar Law and Dr. Macnamara continued the controversy which they had begun on Peckham platforms. The charge brought against the Ministers was that they had broken their pledges by sanctioning a revival of the indentured labour in the Transvaal, "which on ten thousand platforms they had held up to execration and scorn." Their reply was that the ordinance was merely being continued till Chinese Labour should be terminated, and Mr. Churchill predicted that it would probably "peter out" next year. The controversy reached its fiercest passage during Mr. Bonar Law's speech. His South London antagonist, Dr. Macnamara, had said:

"If we allow this thing to continue we shall be infernal hypocrites." "It has been allowed to continue," declared Mr. Law; and his application of

Scottish members. His speeches were graceful and witty. On Tuesday eloquent tributes to the late Duke of Devonshire were paid in both Houses. During the second reading of the Children's Bill in the Commons, Mr. Shaw took occasion to denounce George Borrow for glorifying tramp-life.

London Docks.

The question of the future of the London Docks has given great trouble, not only to the various authorities that settle the affairs of Father Thames between Westminster and the sea, but also to a Royal Commission which sat for a long time while it endeavoured to find out how best to deal with the problem of London's vanishing river trade. Now it has been arranged that the London India Docks shall be sold to a new port authority on terms that seem quite reasonable, and that they shall be administered after a fashion to be explained by that authority in due course. The new Port stock with which the Dock Company has been bought out will be divided into A and B stock, of which the latter will pay four per cent., and the former, which will rank first in priority, will pay three. The stock payments will cover the cash balances, investments, and all outside assets of the London India Dock Company, including surplus lands. The negotiations, leading to what the Stock Exchange regards as a happy issue, have been carried through by Mr. Lloyd-George, the energetic President of the Board of Trade, and are regarded in political circles as another triumph for him, because it is an open secret that there were many conflicting interests to be appeased before any definite plans could be brought forward.



Photo. Topical.

WHERE TO CHOOSE YOUR AIR-SHIP: THE EXHIBITION OF AEROPLANES AT THE CORDINGLEY SHOW.

Cordingley's Thirteenth International Motor-Car Exhibition opened on March 21 at the Agricultural Hall. Among the most interesting exhibits were the models of aeroplanes, of which several examples were shown.



Photo. D. S. George.

THE RAISING OF THE NILE DAM: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

On March 19 the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation-stone of the new works at Assouan, which will raise the Nile dam and bring greater fertility to Egypt. At the same time, however, the raising of the water will submerge many beautiful temples.

Dr. Macnamara's former words infuriated the Liberals. Mr. Asquith rebuked him, and the member for

Camberwell, although hoarse with electioneering, scolded him loudly and vigorously. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Lloyd-George was seated with the offender on the Front Opposition Bench. He had crossed there to talk to him—probably on the Port of London scheme, which he is anxious to settle before leaving the Board of Trade for a higher post. On this occasion, the eve of the bye-election, many of the members took a very hasty dinner or no dinner at all, and descended on Peckham, with the arguments, the phrases, the charges, the retorts, the recriminations, which they had picked up in the House. When seats are so shaky the Ministers must tremble at the death of one of their followers. Fortunately, Kincardineshire, which is vacant through the lamented death of Mr. Crombie, is far away out of the reach of the Licensing Bill. Mr. Crombie, who for many years battled bravely

and cheerily with very delicate health, was one of the ablest of the



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE FIRST LADY TO ADDRESS A SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING: MME. PAQUIN.

On March 23, Mme. Paquin, who is now the head of the firm of Paquin, Limited, the famous dressmakers, addressed the annual meeting of the shareholders at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mme. Paquin confessed that it was the first time that she had ever spoken in public. Mme. Paquin is photographed with her manager.



Photo. Topical.

THE CAUSE OF THE JOURNALISTS' STRIKE IN THE REICHSTAG: HERR GRÖBER.

The Reporters' Gallery in the Reichstag was deserted because Herr Gröber, a deputy, referred to the reporters as "Saubengel" ("swinish rascals"). On March 23 Prince von Bülow refused to speak on the foreign affairs debate, as in the journalists' absence he was deprived of that world-audience which he desired.



Photo. Transpus.

THE KING'S INTEREST IN GOLF: HIS MAJESTY ON THE LINKS AT BIARRITZ.

During his holiday at Biarritz the King has taken a very great interest in golf. Every other day he has visited the links, and has walked round with the players in important matches. The King has also attended the races, and has made an excursion into the Basque country to see the national game of pelota.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE STAGE OF DRURY LANE THEATRE BURNT OUT: DÉBRIS OF SCENERY.

In the early hours of March 25 the stage of Drury Lane Theatre was burnt out, but fortunately the auditorium was saved by the fire-curtain. In the photograph appears the wreckage of the water-wheel in "The Sins of Society," which was billed for early revival.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LEVIATHAN: HOW THE STEAM-SHIP DEVELOPED.—No. 1.

JAMES WATT

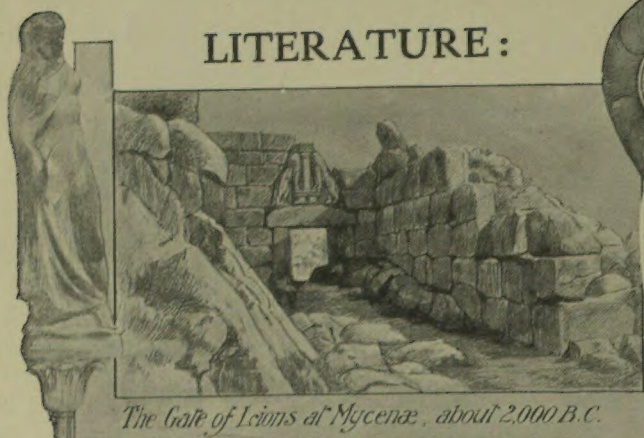
ROBERT FULTON



THE FATHER OF THE STERN-WHEELER: JONATHAN HULLS' STEAM-TUG, 1737.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls, yeoman, of Campden, Gloucestershire, patented a steam-tug, which is said to have been tried on the Avon at Evesham in the following year. The tug had a single-acting steam-cylinder, 30 in. in diameter, which in its inward stroke lifted a weight equal to one-half of its effective pull. The energy of this weight in its descent during the return stroke gave the engine a double action, and the reciprocating motion of the piston gave continuous rotation by a ratchet gear to a paddle-wheel at the stern.—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM DATA IN SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.]

LITERATURE:

*The Gate of Lions at Mycenae, about 2,000 B.C.***"Flower o' the Orange."**

This is a collection of A. and E. Castle's short stories (Methuen). All the romance which powder and lace and Prince Charles E. Stuart, with accompaniment of wild coincidence, can lend to tales of love and derring-do is unhesitatingly pressed between these pretty green covers. They should be opened some dirty afternoon as one dries at the fire the ugly modern clothes of our boasted civilisation, made uglier with mud of motors. The comfort of the situation must disarm criticism. Indeed, what fault should be found with this delightful world where gallants always "ruffle"; where ladies display ivory hands, and speak with the voice of dreaming doves; where powerful, wicked Earls marry women-farmers? Queen Bess herself at the fencing bouts, and even Shakespeare making an appearance "off," so to speak! None so sulky could be found—save one—the Suffragette. And she would disapprove on principle. For there runs through these brave little tales the poisonous theory of man's property in woman: that she must be first desirable, and then absolutely, irrevocably his, irrespective of any conduct of his own. No, the Suffragette is shut out from all such retrospective paradises. But then she would never dry herself by the fire. She would keep earnestly to the muddy streets.

**A NOME STEAMER PUSHING ITS WAY
THROUGH THE PACK ICE IN THE
BEHRING SEA.**

In "Come and Find Me" Miss Robins speaks of a Nome steamer, "picking her way among the water-worn shapes that stood dazzling white, each on a pale-green base, submerged yet partly visible."

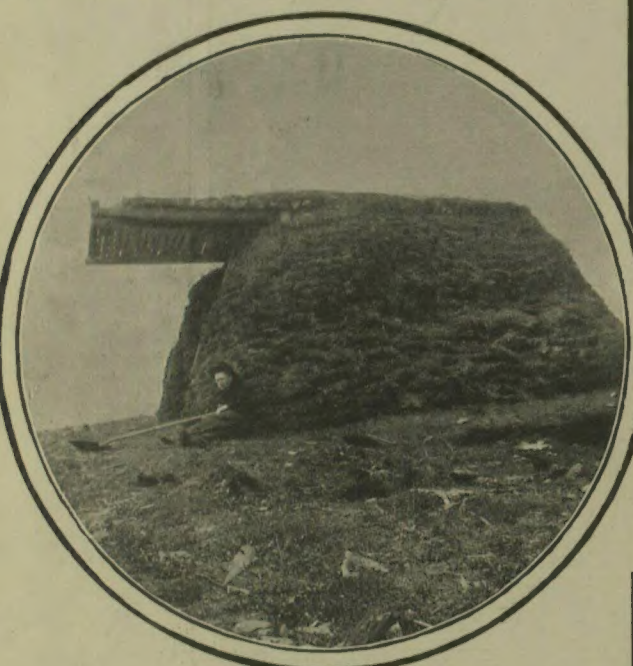

**ADVENTUROUS LANDING: GOING ASHORE AT SINOOK,
ABOVE NOME.**

Landing at Nome is very difficult owing to the surf, and passengers are frequently slung ashore with a derrick.

**THE LUMBER-ROOM OF THE NORTH-WEST:
THE GOLD-FIELD AT NOME, ALASKA
DESCRIBED IN A POPULAR NEW NOVEL.**

The strange mining-camp at Nome is vividly described in Miss Elizabeth Robins' new novel, "Come and Find Me." Our photographs confirm her account in the most striking manner.

Photographs by Olsen.


**A "SOURDOUGH'S" CABIN ON THE TUNDRA, BUILT OF LOGS
AND LINED WITH TURF.**

"Sourdoughs" are the gold-miners who have been a year at the diggings. The Tundra is the name given to the marshy ground in which part of the gold-mine is carried on. The miners waded up to their waists in the marsh.

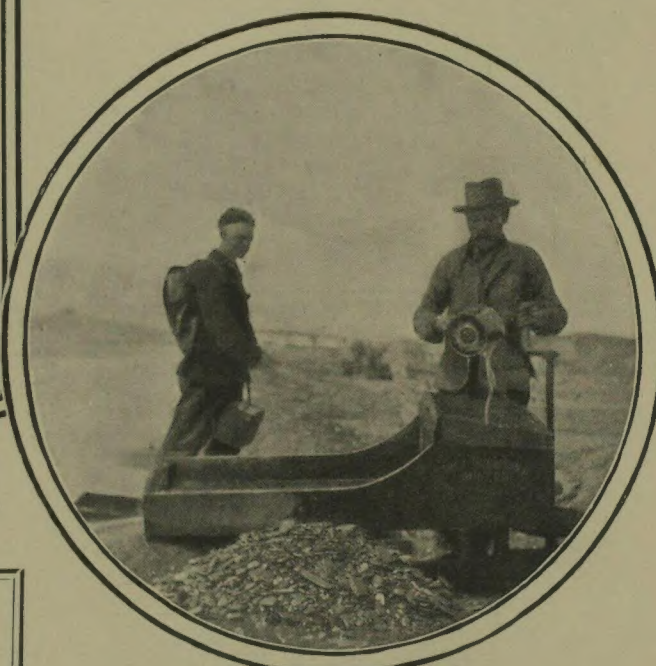
The Negro Question. Mr. Jerome Dowd is engaged on a sociological work of very considerable magnitude, the first volume of which is published with the title of the "Negro Races," by the

Macmillan Company (London and New York). The author points out that the sociologist accepts the facts and special laws established by the historian, the ethnologist, the anthropologist, and other scientists, and

REVIEWING.

*Athens. Looking towards the Acropolis.*

that this acceptance enables him to embrace a wide range of phenomena in his investigations. In the volume before us Mr. Dowd deals with the lives of three of the five subdivisions of the negro type—first, the Negritos, including the dwarf races of Equatoria, the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert, and the Hottentots of the Southern Steppes; then the Nigritians of the Soudan; and lastly the interesting Fellatahs, who are said—on authority we are not prepared unreservedly to accept—to be the offspring of the Berbers and the Nigritians. In a later volume Mr. Dowd hopes to deal with the Bantus and Gallas, and from them he will turn to the American Indians, Mongolians, Japanese, Chinese, Semites, and Aryans. Here we have a very ambitious programme, but it is fair to say that the author, if we may judge him by his first volume, seems competent to carry it out. His arrangement is distinctly happy, and in dealing with the Nigritians and Fellatahs he treats their economic, family, political, social, religious, and æsthetic life, together with their sociological characteristics, according to the zone in which they dwell. He finds distinct changes between the banana, millet, cattle, and camel zones, and shows throughout his comments a considerable restraint in dealing with the results of wide and valued reading. When the series is completed it should make


**ONE OF THE MANY FREAK GOLD-WASHING MACHINES
BROUGHT TO NOME: THE HULA-HULA ROCKER.**

All sorts of contrivances for separating gold are to be found at Nome. In "Come and Find Me" Miss Robins says: "A new gold process every ten feet, and Bedlam all around you."

a valuable addition to the studious man's library of sociological works, though mere Englishmen will regret that Mr. Dowd does not spell after the fashion that is current among educated people in this country.

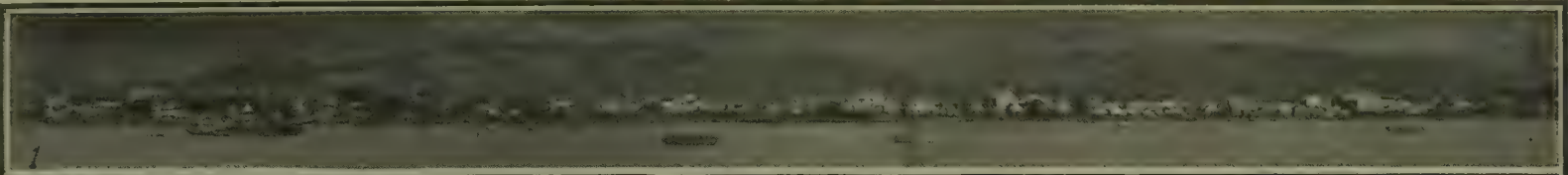

**A QUEER PAINTED TENT ON THE SANDSPIT: THE CANVAS ONCE FORMED PART
OF A PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.**

Nome is the lumber-room of the northern world. There one sees the oddest collection of odds and ends pressed into the service of that strange outpost of adventure.


**THE TREACHEROUS GROUND IN NOME: EXTRICATING A HORSE FROM
A SOFT SPOT IN THE TUNDRA.**

It is almost impossible for animals to keep a footing within the tundra. The ground is like a sponge, and horses often sink up to the cruppers, yet the miners spend whole days in this terrible morass.

NOME, THE GOLD - FIELD OF THE FAR NORTH - WEST, DESCRIBED IN A RECENT NOVEL.



1. ANVIL MOUNTAIN AND A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NOME, ALASKA, TAKEN FROM THE DECK OF A STEAMER THREE MILES OFF SHORE.

"The peak wasn't a peak. It was a queer-shaped flat stone set on a rock pedestal. . . . The rock up there was like a giant anvil."

2. THE CHAOS OF NOME: THE CAMP FROM ABOUT THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN LOOKING EAST: CAPE NOME IN THE DISTANCE, FOURTEEN MILES OFF.

"A wall of stuff piled higgledy-piggledy for a mile along the shore. Thousands of bags of flour and beans piled higher than my head. Lumber, acres of it."

3. THE WONDERFUL STORM EFFECTS OF THE FAR NORTH - WEST: THE APPROACH OF A TEMPEST ON THE COAST OF NOME.

"The very sky looked evil. The ragged grey-brown clouds had been racing across the heavens like tatterdemalions hearing of mischief afoot and eager for a share."

These pictures are a wonderful proof of the descriptions of Nome, the Alaskan gold-field, which have just appeared in Miss Elizabeth Robins' new novel, "Come and Find Me," from which our quotations are taken.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY OLSEN.]

THINGS NEW, OLD, AND CURIOUS IN CURRENT EVENTS.



Photo, Halfpence.
**FOR THE WARDEN AT CINQUE PORTS RECEPTIONS:
THE CONSTABLE'S TOWER.**

Lord Brassey, the new Warden of the Cinque Ports, has decided to repair the ancient Constable's Tower at Dover Castle and use it for reception purposes.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT THE ADMIRALTY: THE NEW INSTALLATION.

Wireless telegraphy has now been installed at the Admiralty, so that our ships will be able to communicate direct with headquarters.



Photo, Halfpence.
RAISING A SUNKEN BOAT BY BUILDING A COFFER-DAM UPON IT.

A large vessel laden with coal had sunk at Birkenhead and threatened to prove a menace to navigation. So the Liverpool Salvage Co. built a coffer-dam on the vessel, pumped her out, and raised her.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
ELECTING LORD BRASSEY LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS: THE MEETING OF BROTHERHOOD AND GUESTLING IN THE TOWN HALL, DOVER.

Lord Brassey has now been installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an ancient and honourable office that can hardly be regarded as a lucrative one to its possessor. Its chief claim upon public interest in these days rests in the fact that it has been held in time past by so many distinguished men, including the Duke of Wellington.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
**MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKING ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE
AT CANNON STREET HOTEL.**

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, took the chair at a meeting held in Cannon Street Hotel on Saturday last, in furtherance of a project to establish an International League of Commercial Travellers' Associations. Mr. Lloyd George declared that such an Association would act as a missionary of peace.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.
**LONDON'S INTEREST IN MOROCCO: RAISULI'S WARRIORS
AS MUSIC-HALL ARTISTS.**

Although the authorities at the Hippodrome in Leicester Square did not succeed in persuading Raisuli to leave his beloved fastnesses, they have brought a contingent of his "warriors" to perform "Powder-play."



Photo, Topical.
**PARISIAN INTEREST IN MOROCCO: A GREAT MAP
OF THE CAMPAIGN.**

The extent of French interest in Morocco will be gathered from the map outside the office of "Le Matin," in which the places that have been the scene of engagement during the past few months are marked with flags.

SHELTER FOR WAR-VESSELS AT DOVER: THE SCHEME FOR THE ADMIRALTY HARBOUR.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM SKETCHES BY MR. A. ANSTED.



THE NEW HARBOUR AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED, AND A PLAN OF THE EXISTING WORKS.

The Admiralty is greatly concerned with the new works at Dover Harbour, and many proposals are before it. There is some talk of closing the western entrance to the harbour, which is at present the ordinary approach to the Prince of Wales's Pier, the reason being that since the completion of the Admiralty Pier Extension and the Southern Breakwater, the western entrance has become very difficult, the set of the easterly tide being rapid and sometimes dangerous. It may be that the Southern Breakwater

will be connected by line of rail with the mainland, and that there will be piers (500 feet long and 300 feet apart) jutting out from the breakwater in order to berth big battle-ships. It is suggested that there should be ten of these piers, each fifty feet wide; they would accommodate twenty first-class ships, enabling them to embark stores or troops and to coal at the same time. It is said that if the eastern entrance is widened and the outer buoys are removed there will be ample space for anchorage.

MILLIONS FROM THE DUST-HEAP: THE USES OF RUBBISH.



OLD NEWSPAPERS REDUCED TO POWDER
TO BE MADE INTO NEW PAPER



TEARING OLD SHOES TO PIECES



SCRAPING RABBIT SKIN
TO MAKE THEM FLEXIBLE



WHERE OUR OLD GOLOSSES GO TO BE SOLD
AGAIN AT 5 FRANCS A HUNDREDWEIGHT



OLD NEWSPAPERS FED INTO THE WHEEL
THAT REDUCES THEM TO POWDER



OLD SHOE SOLES THAT GO TO
BE MADE UP AGAIN



ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE SCRAPHEAP
A HUNTING GROUND FOR THE COLLECTOR



THE FOUNDATION OF WONDERFUL FURS
RABBIT SKINS PREPARED FOR THE FURRIER

VARIOUS WAYS OF TURNING REFUSE INTO MONEY.

Nothing is so useless that it cannot be converted into gold. Old newspapers are reduced to pulp to form new paper. Old shoes may be made up again. The scrap-heap's odds and ends are furbished up and reconstructed into useful articles; and wonderful "furs" are evolved from old rabbit-skins. Human ingenuity will make something out of the most hopeless material.

POWER FROM PARIS DUST: CONVERTING REFUSE INTO ELECTRICITY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



A MOVING PLATFORM FEEDING THE HUGE CHANNELS THAT SUPPLY THE FURNACES WITH THE DUST OF PARIS.

The Paris Municipality continues to cover itself with glory. It is always up-to-date. The latest discovery placed at its service enables the Fathers to dispose of the City dust and to transform it into electric energy. The débris of a big city is treated at a factory, where it is passed through pipes and partially burnt; the product of combustion is transformed into electricity. There is an establishment at Issy that covers an area of 12,000 metres, and both the river and the railway company serve to bring rubbish for treatment.

ART MUSIC AND THE DRAMA



MR. ALFRED BISHOP,
Who is Playing in "Marjory
Strode," at the Playhouse.
Photograph by Ellis and Watery.

ART NOTES.

A PAINTER of distinction is introduced to the town through the medium of the twenty-two water-colours now hanging in Messrs. Carfax's Gallery in Bury Street. Mr. Francis McComas is not known to us as having exhibited before in England, but his work is full of the accomplishment and assurance belonging only to the artist who has discovered his own soul. A painter of landscapes in general, and of trees in particular, he is on equally friendly terms with the Californian olive, the New Forest oak, and the cypress, as the cypress is seen only in Greece. He is master of the form, the meanings, the genius of the unbending cypress, which is yet a household tree, brought into the privacy of cloisters or the intimacy of the little paved courtyard. This courtyard cypress has never been more charmingly painted than in the drawing of "Kaesari-ani." So near does it stand to its own white wall that the shadow it casts grows up, a second sentinel, at its side.



MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS AS
JOACHIM XIII. IN "A WALTZ DREAM,"
AT THE HICKS.

masterly painting of one of nature's and architecture's masterpieces. The perfect columns and the perfect trees are seen, like the Spears of Breda, against a greenish evening sky; the foreground is filled with a twilight mystery of colour, and the composition has been most gravely and successfully considered.

But it is not certain that the cypress is to be to Mr. McComas what the poplar was to Corot. The olive and the oak, too, hold him fast, and he has brought to the New Forest something of the draughtsmanship of Harpignies and the colour-power of Rousseau. Fontainebleau was discovered by the painters in 1824: is it possible that the New Forest is now to be famously colonised? Corfu and California are well enough, but if Mr. McComas is uncertain where to plant his easel, let him seriously



MISS PAULINE CHASE AS "A LITTLE JAPANESE GIRL,"
IN WHICH SHE IS GOING TO APPEAR IN PARIS.

consider Hampshire, find his Barbizon in Beaulieu, and take the elm and the oak for others of his own particular trees.

In one small drawing especially does Mr. McComas give assurance that he might make a figure in the



A SKIT ON THE SICILIAN ACTORS AT THE EMPIRE:
MISS SYBIL ARUNDALE, MR. FARREN SOUTAR, AND MR. ARTHUR
PLAYFAIR IN THE BURLESQUE.

history of English landscape. It is one in which his hand has found a sudden freedom from the constraint that is in some ways a valuable quality in his art. But constraint may become a habit difficult to break with, and its practice be prolonged until it is too late to emancipate a servile talent. A landscape is not quite great while it is made according to the decrees, however excellent they be, of its painter. It should be the master, not he; and it should compel him to a spontaneous and unique expression of its beauties. Nobody will be more aware of this than Mr. McComas, artist of instinct as well as of tradition.

E. M.

MUSIC.

THE Grand Opera Syndicate has now issued the programme for the forthcoming season, and although there will be some to regret the absence of novelties, there will be none to deny that the directors propose to cover a very large extent of ground, and that they have provided themselves with all the resources that are likely to make their work effective. Among the operas to be given are several that have not been heard in London for a considerable time—"The Barber of Seville," "Otello," Bizet's "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" (which will be given in Italian), and "La Sonnambula." We are told that the present list given must not be taken to exhaust the possibilities of the season, and that novelties may possibly be announced between now and April 30, when the curtain will rise upon the first performance.

Dr. Richter will direct two series of festival performances arranged so that a dinner-interval is given after the first act of each opera. Two of the "Ring" operas with "Tristan" and the "Meistersinger" will make up each "festival." In addition to these performances we are to hear "Armida," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Tannhäuser," all in

German, and it is likely that German opera will be very much to the fore during the month of May and will yield to Italian opera during June and July. It is to be regretted that French opera will be almost a negligible quantity at Covent Garden during the ensuing summer. The company engaged for the season may be said to include every great singer who has been heard to advantage at Covent Garden during the past few years, with the solitary exception of Caruso, whose services can no longer be secured. The tenors include Zenatello and Bonci; the soprani, Melba, Destinn, and Tetrassini; the contralti, Kirkby-Lunn, Maria Gay, and Edna Thornton; the bassi and baritones, Gilibert, Knüpfer, Sammarco, Scotti, Whitehill, and Van Rooy. Mr. Percy Pitt will be musical director and will conduct certain operas, the other conductors being Dr. Richter, Signor Campanini, and Signor Panizza. Mr. Neil Forsyth, will, of course, be general manager. We are assured that no pains will be spared to make the performances as artistic as possible.

MR. HENRY AINLEY,
Who is Playing in "Marjory
Strode," at the Playhouse.
Photograph by Ellis and Watery.



AN AMERICAN CRAZE REFLECTED
AT THE EMPIRE: MISS SYBIL
ARUNDALE AS "FLUFFY RUFFLES."



AFTER THE SICILIANS, THE GRAND GUIGNOL: "L'ANGOISSE" PRODUCED AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

The scene is the discovery of a murdered woman's body in a pillar of plaster. The murderer was a former occupant of the studio, and he is detected by the model of the present occupier. The girl, in a hypnotic trance, sees what is inside the plaster.

THE LATEST "WALTZ" PLAY: "A WALTZ DREAM" AT THE HICKS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FOULSHAM AND BANFIELD.



1. LIEUTENANT NIKI (MR. ROBERT EVETT) AND THE PRINCESS HÉLÈNE (MISS MARY GREY).
2. FRANZI STEINGRÜBER (MISS GERTIE MILLAR), LEADER OF THE LADIES' ORCHESTRA; JOACHIM XIII. (MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS), AND COUNT LOTHAR (MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH JUN.).
3. LIEUTENANT NIKI AND THE PRINCESS HÉLÈNE.
4. THE GREAT SCENE IN THE GARDEN RESTAURANT: LIEUTENANT NIKI, DANCING WITH THE PRINCESS HÉLÈNE, EXCITES THE JEALOUSY OF FRANZI STEINGRÜBER, WHO DASHES HER VIOLIN TO THE GROUND.
5. FIFI (MISS LUNA LOVE) AND JOACHIM XIII.
6. FRIEDRIKE (MISS EVELYN TYSERT), FRANZI, AND THE PRINCESS HÉLÈNE.
7. LIEUTENANT NIKI AND LIEUTENANT MUNTSCHI (MR. VERNON DAVIDSON).

In Oscar Straus's musical piece "A Waltz Dream," the story is woven round the marriage of Lieutenant Niki with the Princess Hélène of Flausthurn. He does not love her, and angry at the idea of having been compelled to marry her, he goes on his wedding night to the garden restaurant near the castle. Franz Steingrüber, the leader of the ladies' orchestra, is conducting "A Waltz Dream," a melody that has haunted Niki for a long time, and this leads to a declaration of love on Niki's part for the violinist. The Princess appears on the scene, the Lieutenant dances with her and then goes away in her company. Franz afterwards persuades Niki that he was in love with the waltz, not with her. She renounces him, and the Lieutenant is reconciled to the Princess.

The bars of the famous waltz in "A Waltz Dream" are reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Metzler and Co., Limited, and of Messrs. Chappell and Co., Limited, owners of the copyright.

NATURAL SELECTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY: A REMARKABLE RESULT IN LANDSCAPE FROM FOUR NEGATIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARENCE PONTING.



FROM THE NEGATIVE FOR THE CLOUDS.



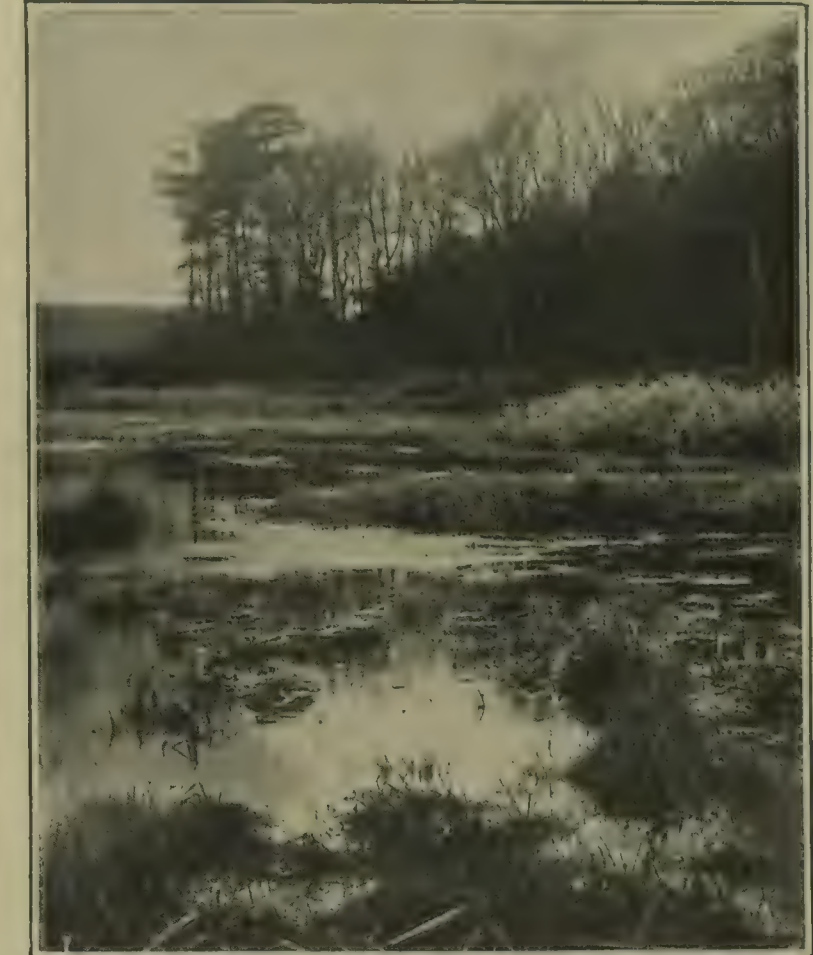
"LIKE SENTINELS": A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE FROM FOUR INDEPENDENT NEGATIVES.



FROM THE NEGATIVE FOR THE HILL.



FROM THE NEGATIVE THAT GAVE THE TREES.



FROM THE NEGATIVE FOR THE FOREGROUND.

Mr. Clarence Ponting has obtained some extraordinarily fine photographic results by combining two, three, or four negatives to make a single picture. He employs matt self-toning paper for the printing-out process, using for quarter-plate negatives paper $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and for half-plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 or 10 inches. The foregrounds and backgrounds of the negatives to be turned into one picture must be of such a nature that they will merge into each other. Foregrounds are printed first, then the backgrounds, and finally the hills and clouds are added. The experiment is very effective, and makes beautiful pictures, as the reproduction in our pages will show.

OUR SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES:
A KNIGHTLY ACTOR-MANAGER.



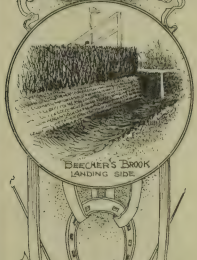
SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, WHO CELEBRATED HIS SIXTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY ON MARCH 23.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.

The portrait forms the thirteenth of our great series of the most famous actors and actresses of the day. It gains additional interest from the fact that last Monday Sir Charles Wyndham celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday. He is one of the wealthiest actor-managers, and he made every penny of his property by his own exertion without the assistance of "backers." He started with a capital of £30.

THE MECCA OF ADVENTUROUS RIDERS: THE SCENE OF THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AT LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW BY MELTON PRIOR.



THE GRAND NATIONAL COURSE IN DETAIL, SHOWING THE ORDER IN WHICH THE JUMPS ARE TAKEN.

The Lincoln Spring Meeting has brought flat-racing back, and hurdles must soon needs be put away until the summer is over. But the Grand National still remained to be run on March 27, and this splendid race, over a course some four-and-a-half miles long and holding thirty obstacles, carries every sporting man with time and means at his command to the North. The horses and their riders have to face thorn fences, combinations of rail, ditch, and fence, rail, fence and brook, and a big water-jump. So many are the accidents of steeplechasing that the interest in the race continues until the survivors of the many obstacles are in the last few desperate strides. Not only must it be a good horse that can stay the course, but the jockey must have judgment, pluck, nerve, endurance, and last, but not least, good luck, if he is to be the first past the winning-post. The canal turning is so sharp and difficult that horses sometimes run into the water.

REHEARSING A SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION AMONG ALPINE SNOWS.

M. CHARCOT'S MOTOR - SLEDGES.



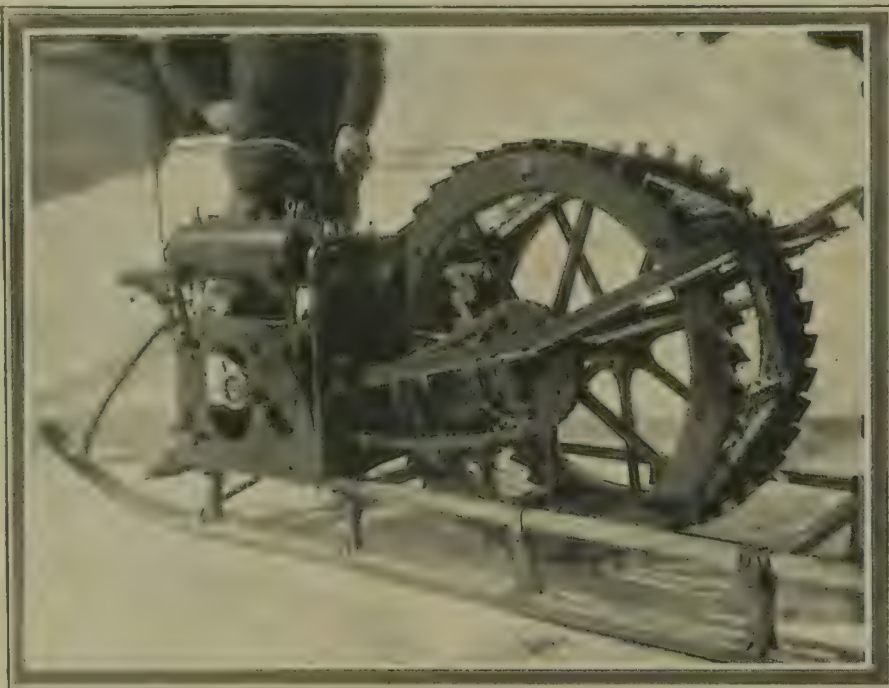
MOTOR - SLEDGE OF LIEUTENANT BARNES.



MOTOR - SLEDGE OF LIEUTENANT BARNES.



M. CHARCOT IN EXPLORER'S DRESS.



THE PROPULSOR OF M. CHARCOT'S MOTOR - SLEDGE.



MME. CHARCOT.



THE MOTOR - SLEDGE OF LIEUTENANT BARNES.



ANOTHER MOTOR - SLEDGE FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

On August 1 next Dr. Jean Charcot, the well-known explorer, is going to set out on another expedition to discover the South Pole. All possible arrangements that forethought can devise have been made to carry the work to a successful conclusion, and the expedition will be equipped for a two years' stay in the Polar regions. Dr. Charcot will depend very largely upon automobiles for traction, and has been making experiments in the snow in order to test his machines under conditions that come as nearly as possible to those he will have to face. The explorer is well known to Captain Scott, of the armoured cruiser "Essex," hero of the voyage in the "Discovery" (1901-1904), to Lieutenant Barnes, Mr. Reginald Skelton, and others. Very elaborate arrangements have been made to protect the automobiles from the snow; indeed Dr. Charcot claims already to have rehearsed most of the difficulties that will be likely to beset him on his journey.—(PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.)

CROWNED WITH A COCKED HAT: AN AMUSING INSTALLATION.



M. MARCHAL, GOVERNOR OF DAHOMEY, CROWNING THE NEW KING ADJIKI WITH A GENERAL'S COCKED HAT.

Our neighbours across the Channel have a ready wit that enables them to deal satisfactorily in their colonies with many forms of native vanity. Here we see M. Marchal, Governor of Dahomey, crowning Adjiki, the son and successor of the late King Toffa. The insignia consists of a white cloth and a general's hat; but doubtless they are sufficient to enable all Adjiki's subjects to recognise that he who wears the hat wields the sceptre. In fact, as soon as he had been crowned, the new ruler was presented to his loving subjects by the Governor of Dahomey and his staff

A POSSIBLE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES' THEATRE:

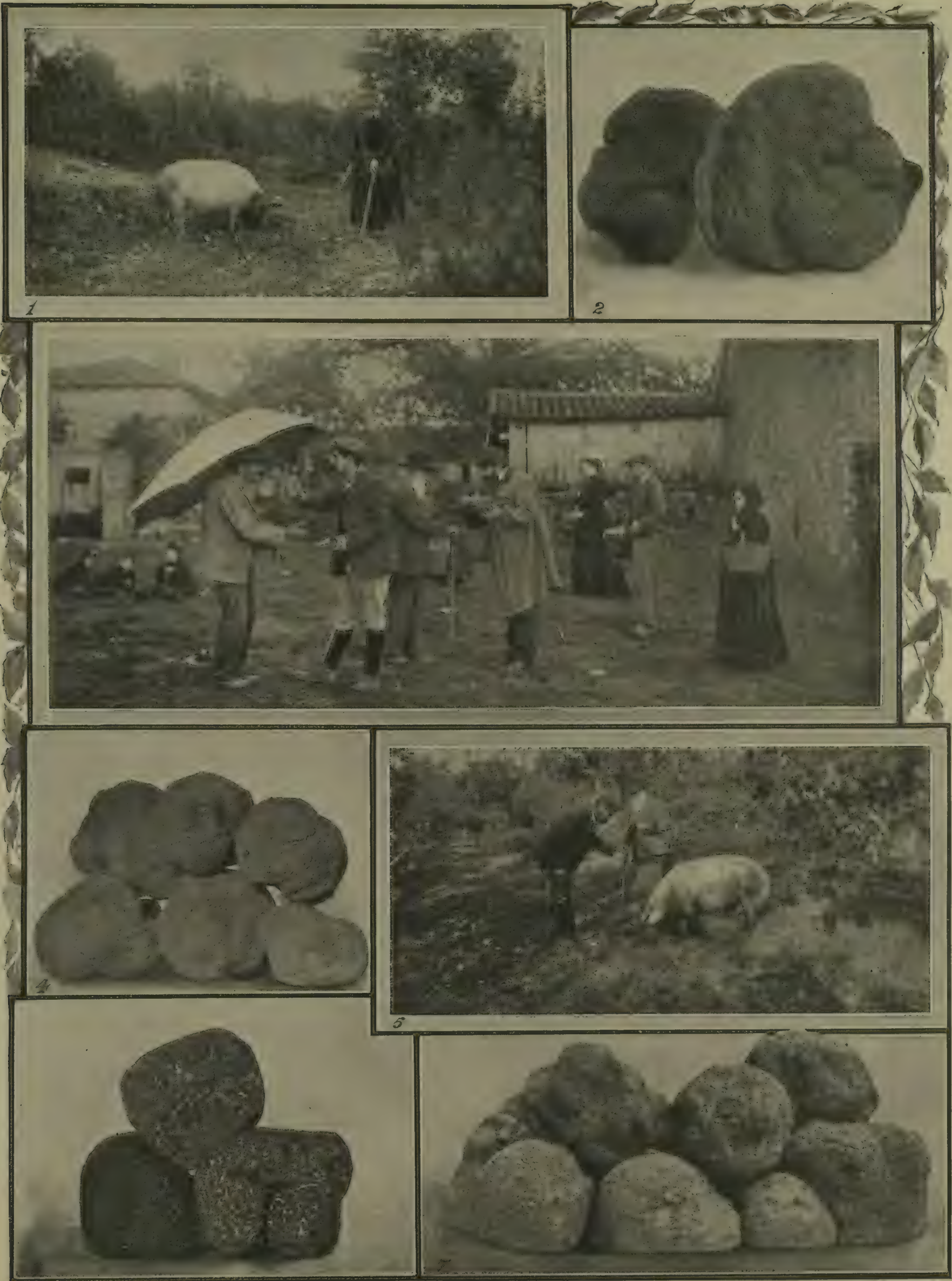
PHOTOGRAPH COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY MR. ALVIN LANGDON COBURN.



MR. GRANVILLE BARKER, NOW ON HIS WAY TO AMERICA.

Mr. Granville Barker is one of the candidates for the new Millionaires' Theatre in New York. The theatre is to be in 62nd Street, and it is to cost £400,000. Another candidate is Mr. F. R. Benson. Mr. Granville Barker is now on his way to America to consult with the founders of the Millionaires' Theatre. The photograph is exhibited at the Goupil Gallery.

THE QUEST OF THE TRUFFLE: A DAINTY FOUND BY A PIG.



1. THE PIG FINDING PERIGORD TRUFFLES.
As soon as the pig unearths a truffle, his mistress hits him on the snout with a stick to prevent him from eating the truff e.

2. PERIGORD TRUFFLES: THE FINEST VARIETY.

3. A CORNER OF THE TRUFFLE MARKET AT SORGES.
Bargains are concluded by the buyer and seller striking their hands together.

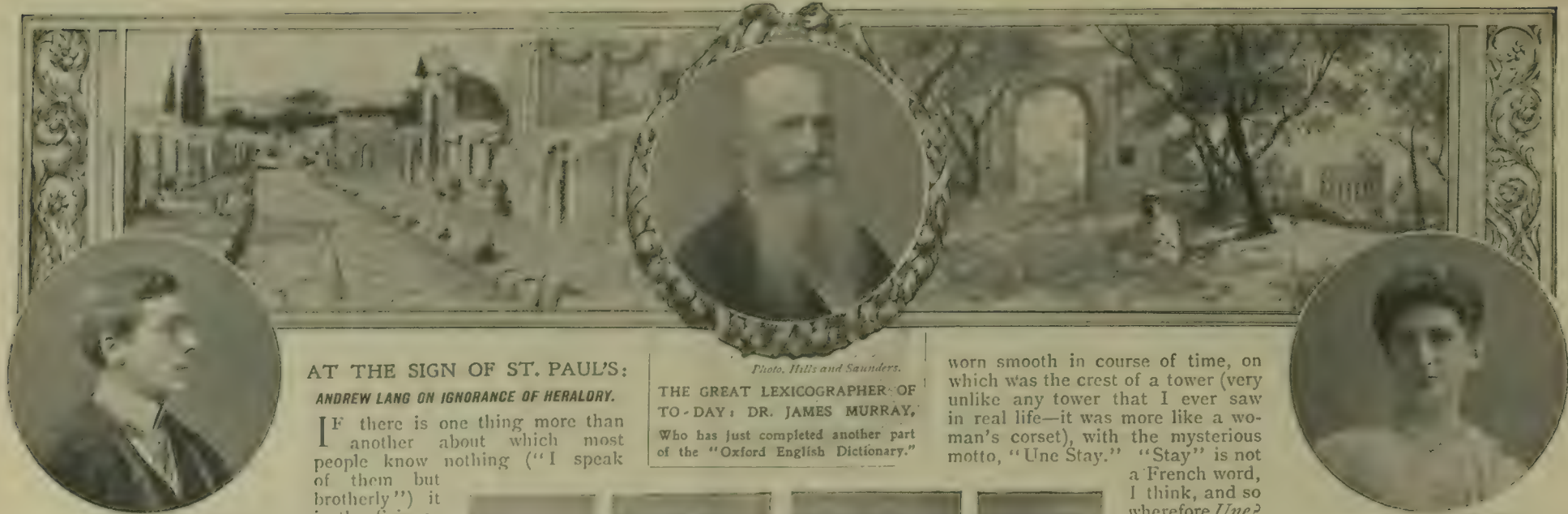
4. HALF-A-DOZEN SPLENDID PERIGORD TRUFFLES.

5. A PIG BURROWING FOR TRUFFLES IN PERIGORD.

6. THE WHITE MARKINGS THAT PROCLAIM THE BEST PERIGORD TRUFFLE.

7. PERIGORD TRUFFLES AS THEY COME OUT OF THE EARTH: THE FUNGI COVERED WITH EARTH.

The most favourable soil for the truffle is chalky, and it requires a temperate climate and damp spring season. A truffle-ground is formed by planting acorns in a suitable soil. In about eight or nine years it is possible to gather truffles there. As the oak-tree grows, a circular zone forms round about the root. Within this zone the plants dry up, die, and disappear. Little by little this zone enlarges itself, and at last all the ground shadowed by the foliage of the oak is entirely denuded. Nothing grows there except a little sparse grass or moss. The jealous truffle permits no vegetation to exist in the same soil with it.



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S:

ANDREW LANG ON IGNORANCE OF HERALDRY.

IF there is one thing more than another about which most people know nothing ("I speak of them but brotherly") it is the Science of Heraldry. Recently I remarked, in this column, on a novel by an American lady. The Duke, in her romance (if I remember rightly), had a bend sinister in his shield, "for he was of royal blood."

I ventured to observe that a man may be of royal descent without blazoning a bend sinister, for his descent is legitimate, and that his royal descent may be illegitimate, while no mark of bastardy appears on his shield.

That is all very well, but a heraldic friend assures me that a bend sinister "has nothing to do with bastardy." It is only, to speak colloquially, an oblong bar across the shield, and may be drawn from the right (dexter) or from the left (sinister). A baton, crossing the shield from the left, is a general mark of illegitimate descendants of royal ancestors; and a baton, much like a policeman's truncheon, is not a bend. As I never saw a policeman's truncheon, I may be wrong; the baton, at all events, is certainly like that which Field Marshals carry in old portraits.

The mark of bastardy in England is a wavy border round the shield; in Scotland this is "an honourable border," while the Scottish mark of bastardy is "a border compony"—that is, a border with little square and oblong compartments.

All this I do firmly believe to be correct. Novelists will therefore do well to make their English Dukes, if descended from Charles II., for example—carry a baton sinister. Probably Scottish descendants of naughty old not always have)

AN ARCHITECT'S SIGNATURE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Stuart Kings may have (but they do similar batons, not bars or bends sinister. Descendants of sinners less eminent in station must put up with borders "wavy" in England, "compony" in Scotland.

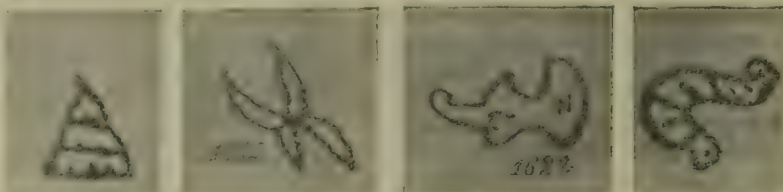
People are very casual about armorial bearings. Being at the office of the Lyon in Edinburgh lately I could only find registered, or matriculated, the arms of two persons of my own name; both were registered recently. There may be others: these were all that I saw. Why the name is so painfully plebeian I do not know, as one party called Lang certainly signed Ragman's Roll—the submission to Edward I.—and he must have been in the "armigerous" class. Perhaps his descendants have died out. Meanwhile, I saw lately an old family ring,

Photo. Hills and Saunders.
THE GREAT LEXICOGRAPHER OF TO-DAY: DR. JAMES MURRAY, Who has just completed another part of the "Oxford English Dictionary."

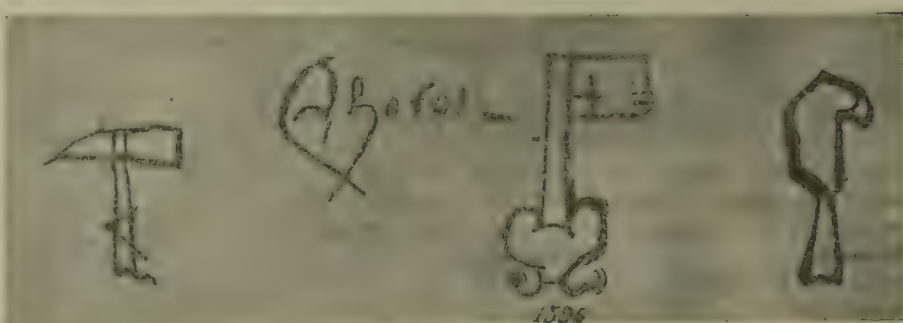
worn smooth in course of time, on which was the crest of a tower (very unlike any tower that I ever saw in real life—it was more like a woman's corset), with the mysterious motto, "Une Stay." "Stay" is not a French word, I think, and so wherefore *Une*?

An ingenious lady, as *ane* is Scots for "one," suggested that *Une Stay*, with a tower like a corset, was originally written "Ane Pair of Stays." But the curious thing is that this tower, *Une Stay* and all, appeared, to the best of my memory, as the crest on the newly matriculated and, I dare say, newly invented arms of the two gentlemen named Lang who certainly have registered arms among

Photo. Kate Pragnell.
MRS. AUBREY LE BLOND, Author of "Mountaineering in the Land of the Midnight Sun," announced by Mr. Fisher Unwin.



SIGNATURES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.



SIGNS-MANUAL OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE ORIGIN OF TRADEMARKS, AND [SIGNATURES OF THE ILLITERATE.

In the Dark Ages there was a period when the art of writing was so much despised by the nobles that many of them did not know how to sign their names. Certain ancient deeds bear the words, "No signature, because the signatory is a noble." Curious designs, peculiar to each person, took the place of writing. These were derived from the signet-ring, at first the prerogative of Sovereigns and Prelates.



SIGNATURES OF PATRICIANS AND NOBLES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

to sign their names. Certain ancient deeds bear the words, "No signature, because the signatory is a noble." Curious designs, peculiar to each person, took the place of writing. These were derived from the signet-ring, at first the prerogative of Sovereigns and Prelates.

Scottish bearers of the name. What can be the origin of this crest, with the queer motto, which, on the ring, was obviously extant—though apparently in an unlicensed way—before these new arms were given?

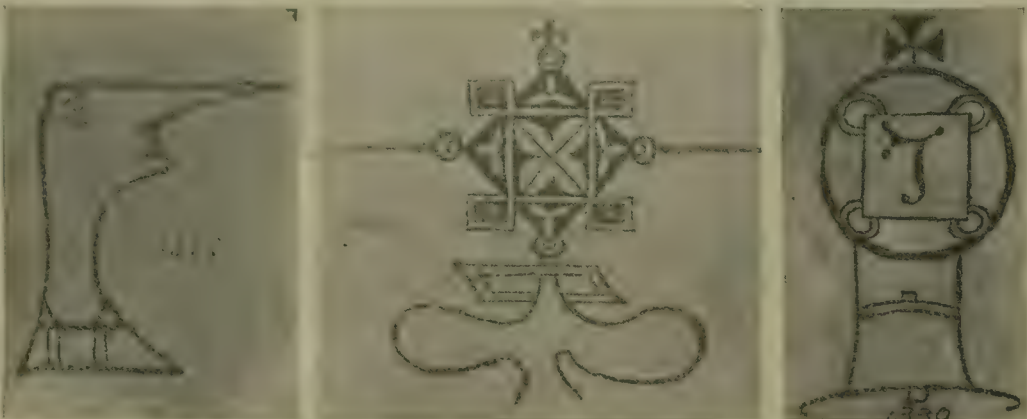
There must be people whose arms, like those of the father of George Osborne in "Vanity Fair," were conferred by the coachmaker who built the first carriage that the family owned. Are there still Visitations of Arms, explorations by heralds among the seals and stationery and plate of the public? The Chancellor of the Exchequer might pick up a few hundreds by such a visitation.

Long ago Professor Blackie, I think, got into trouble because he happened to own an old walking-stick with armorial bearings which were neither his nor claimed by him. This was absurd: if a man buys an old teapot, or other piece of plate, with the arms of the old owner, is he obliged to deface them? Surely the law does not insist on that?

I have an ancient Egyptian gold seal-ring of the time of the heretic monarch Khuen Aten. The seal is "A Cat Praying," so to speak—a cat adoring the solar disc, and I have hoped to be pounced on by the tax-collector for using this seal, as it looks heraldic. So far, I have used it with impunity.



A PRIEST'S SIGNATURE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.



PRIVATE SIGNATURE-MARKS OF THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES.

A Press-Clipping Bureau, entirely unsolicited, has sent me a cutting from a New York paper, denouncing my treatment of Thackeray, for whom, in fact, I would go through fire and water. In the preface to a book on the Prince in "Esmond" ("The King over the Water"), I said and proved that certain events in the novel are an unconscious adaptation from several of the chapters in "Woodstock." Let any one read "Scott's neglected romance," as the American critic styles it, and then read the concluding part of "Esmond." The characters and situations, the proposed duel and all, are practically identical in essentials.

SPRING-HEELED JACKS: A MODERN ADAPTATION OF THE SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOT.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



A HINT FOR FRESH-AIR ENTHUSIASTS: A RACE WITH THE CURVED SHOE.

An invention known as the "curved shoe" has excited great interest in Germany. These shoes are thirty-five centimetres high, and have been invented by a Leipzig engineer. It is claimed for them that their great elasticity enables the wearer to go at twice his usual pace, that they can be used on any ground, and that those who use them learn in a very little while to keep their balance. The inventor admits that there may be a little initial difficulty in this exercise, but says it is easier for people who wear his shoes to balance themselves than it is for them to remain upright when riding a bicycle.

SCIENCE



E pur si muove!
GALILEO BEFORE THE INQUISITION.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ABOUT FASTING.

THE season of Lent has its physiological aspect as well as its purely religious side. The self-denial régime which is advocated from the moral point of view has its reflex—if, indeed, it may not be credited with having its foundation—in the physical life. There is scarcely a physician, if there is to be found one medical authority, who does not approve of occasional abstinence, modified or complete, as an important aid to the maintenance of health. Nowadays, the doctrine of eating less than we would or could is widely preached, but it may be argued that the maxim derives its force from the fact that most of us have hitherto been inclined or accustomed to eat too much. Of late days, we are told a wave of temperance has begun to roll over the land. The consumption of alcoholic liquors, if one may judge from statistical revelations, has decreased among all classes, and similarly there has been illustrated a tendency towards a more limited dietary in point of quantity, though it might be observed that a man might still feed very well indeed, if, carefully choosing his foods, he did reduce the bulk of his menu. If we are growing less addicted to the inordinate consumption of alcohol, so much the better for the nation at large. If we similarly are bethinking ourselves that the amount of food we consume is apt to be in excess of our body's needs and requirements, again we may profit by the reduction; for we may bear in mind the old dictum that men dig their graves with their teeth.

Various motives impel men towards the fasting régime. It may be a matter of religion, or it may arise from a desire towards physical betterment. The obese man must diet himself if he is to overcome his tendency towards the production of "too, too solid flesh," just as in cases of disease certain foods are rigidly tabooed. Changes or limitations in diet are matters which originate mostly at the call of our doctors, and are meant to restore the bodily equilibrium which has been disturbed by disease. Beyond these practices lies the true fasting process, where food for a time is either altogether rejected, or where a spare and lean dietary is adopted, forming a marked contrast to the diet-list which has formerly represented the body's supply. The motive here may be, and usually is, an ethical one, but the cases of "fasting men" bring us to the vulgarisation of the habit. That is, because fasting is practised for gain. Assuming that we are dealing with the case of an individual who has habitually eaten too much, we can well understand the manifest improvement both in his bodily and his mental state that results when he adjusts his income to his output. If we consume too much fuel, having regard to the power the human engine has to develop, we not only waste the fuel, but we tend to choke the furnace.

The typical arrangement regarding our feeding would be that of strict adjustment of



THE ELECTRIC INCUBATOR CLOSED AND IN OPERATION.

our food to our body's wants. This last idea involves questions of age, of work, of state of health, and of other conditions of life. Probably the age-question is that which stands out predominant over all other considerations.



THE APPARATUS OPEN, SHOWING THE MANNER OF HOLDING THE EGGS.

Obviously, in the young state the quantity of food must be relatively large, for the body has to find material for growth as well as for the development of its energy or working power. When adult life is attained, the process of growth having ceased, for the body-building of early days there is substituted the work of mere body-



THE APPARATUS USED AS A BROODER AFTER THE BIRDS ARE HATCHED.



La plus noble conquête que l'homme ait jamais faite est celle du cheval.
BUFFON 1707-1788

repair, but the supply of working power has still to be maintained. In mature age, both processes begin to slacken in intensity, and the food-supply naturally decreases in amount, while in extreme old age the body's wants still further diminish. The nature of our work will, of course, intervene to modify the diet of our active days, both as regards quality and quantity; and the brain-worker's food must vary considerably in both respects from that of the man who labours with his hands. Still, the question of age dominates the field of dietetics, and it is perhaps at and after middle life that the limitation of diet is found to represent a truly hygienic practice, and one that tends to the prolongation of life.

Where definite periods of abstinence from food have to be considered, the effects on mind and on body form topics of high interest. "Fasting," says Dr. King Chambers, "is the voluntary restriction of the diet for the express purpose of developing the higher features of the mind. It is a 'means of grace,' and approved as such by religious men of most definite creeds and diverse nationalities." This definition is ample and correct. Physiologically regarded, it is the brain which is typically benefited by the abstinence; but, as the brain is an integral part of the body, and as it is nourished by the same blood which supplies the frame at large, we may certainly assume that the organ of mind does not alone participate in whatever good is derived from fasting, the body itself experiencing effects such as are to be regarded as also beneficial. Mr. Chambers lays stress on the necessity of fasting being a voluntary act. Where it is ordered or imperiously imposed it will tend "to sour the temper and narrow the intellectual apprehension for the time being." Also, it is desirable that abstinence should relate to those items on the diet list which are to be regarded as luxuries rather than necessities; and fasting best exercises its good effects when it is only occasionally practised, and when it presents the strongest contrast to the ordinary existence.—ANDREW WILSON.

THE ELECTRIC HEN: AN AMUSING MECHANICAL INCUBATOR.

THE incubator in the first three photographs is the design of Mr. G. Kesel, a Bavarian. It is heated electrically, by means of a mesh of wires strung uniformly across the lid, so that all the eggs are exposed to an unvarying temperature. There are auxiliary radiators at the bottom of the apparatus. The temperature can be regulated at will. After the birds are hatched they are kept for twenty-four hours without food, and then are removed to the electric breeding-chamber, which contains a sleeping-room and a feeding-room. An American inventor has made an instrument called the "electrehen," an oval glass incubator, containing an incandescent lamp, and surrounded by a fenced enclosure. This apparatus is used to illustrate the hatching of chickens in nature-study classes in schools.



THE "ELECTREHEN," SHOWING CHICKS UNDER THE GLASS GLOBE.



EGGS AND NEWLY HATCHED CHICKS IN THE "ELECTREHEN."

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LADIES' PAGE.

THE question is being raised how far Queen Alexandra has influenced fashion. Graceful and charming in appearance as she is, in addition to being the first lady in the land in such matters ever since her marriage—for Queen Victoria, holding resolutely to the more kingly side of her position, gladly abdicated her social functions to her son and his wife—there was every opportunity for this lovely lady to be the absolute arbiter of the dress of her contemporaries. Nor was there any royal lady to contest the position, after the downfall of the Second Empire deprived the Paris dressmakers of the invaluable assistance of the charming Empress to give the *cachet* to new styles. But Queen Alexandra's taste was too good for her to assume the position of leader of the fashions, which, in the nature of the case, must be continually changing, and must include novelties that will at first appear odd and startling, however custom may make them presently commonplace. The changes implied in the very word "fashions" have plainly not been actually led by Queen Alexandra, who refused to accept the rôle by her tacit adoption of certain distinctive styles, to which she held firmly as long as possible. The little close-fitting bonnet, neatly tied under the chin by narrow strings, that she introduced and that was called after her, the "Princess," together with her chosen style of coiffure, fully curled all over the head with some *boucles* brought slightly over the forehead, were adhered to by her with a persistency, year after year, that at last left her almost alone in wearing the style. It is hardly possible to imagine her Majesty with her hair done in the fashionable style of the past six or seven years—rolled back *à la Pompadour*—and when she appeared last summer just once in an up-to-date hat, quite a sensation was created by the passing change from the long invariable toque.

Now, this steadfastness is not the way to be the leader of the fashions. We all have too much reason to know that it is the changing mode and not the wear that compels us to buy new attire, and the manufacturers of our various forms of costume necessarily desire and compel frequent and great changes "for the good of trade." Yet often the Queen's influence has been felt. To her determination not to allow such a thing we have owed it more than once that we have been saved from the absurd horror of crinoline; and the popularity of mauve, and the continued use of sparkling paillettes on evening gowns in London after Paris desired glitter to cease, are the most recent instances of her direct influence by her example on dress. Indeed, her Majesty's very adherence to such simple, graceful styles as she prefers has undoubtedly been a potent influence, though a subtle one, on the dress of her time.

While the English dressmakers are still clinging to the styles of last season for their "early spring models," the gowns of the same order that are coming over



AN EMPIRE TEA-GOWN.

This picturesque tea or home-dinner gown is composed of Irish lace, placed over white satin; bands of white satin ribbon are crossed on the corsage, and there is a gathered net vest.

from Paris are so very different that there is but little doubt that a complete change of fashion is destined to prevail, and it is not wise to have a new dress made up just now in the style that is passing. Avoid the short bolero, or the corsage pleated into and overhanging a deep folded belt. The expensive houses are already showing the new very clinging skirts and the jackets that will to a large extent replace more formal corsages this spring. These coats are made in silk, or in cloth matching the skirt, or in velvet to wear with cloth skirts. The coat will be usually cut high in the waist behind, and falling open from the front, with a droop round the hips that accommodates itself to the close-sitting character of the skirt. Plain skirts, however, are not indicated as new; on the contrary, some sort of draping is almost always adopted, or at least a trimming that will simulate draping. The peplum-pointed over-skirt or tunic, draped up more or less over an underskirt, is often seen. When an overskirt ends at or above the knee the effect is to shorten the figure, and it is far from graceful to any but tall and thin wearers; but the peplum point falls nearly to the bottom of the underskirt, and prevents the truncated effect of a square line cutting round the skirts.

A new fashion in over-skirts is rather odd-looking just at first; it is in the guise of a tunic, cut Princess-style, but ending about or above the knees, and laid in folds over the shoulders, with the intervening portion draped above and below the waist, but fitting quite plain and tight at the waist. The polonaise of your mother's youth is the nearest precedent for this new style; but that fitted correctly over the top of the figure, while in the new modification of the style there is an attempt to preserve the Empire high-bust effect. It is, of course, early yet for the spring fashions, and such rather odd notions may not be accepted by the leaders of the mode; but it is already quite certain that draperies will have a renewed importance, and that all drooping effects will be favoured. As to the sleeves, the majority seem to come midway between the elbow and the wrist; but some of the newest and best models have their sleeves very long, and quite tight-fitting below the elbow.

The season of party-giving will shortly be here in town. The moment is appropriate to consider the utility and pleasure of having a "Cecilian" mechanical piano-player in the house. The "Cecilian" piano-player gives a fascinating touch, and will either perform the finest compositions of the great masters or roll you forth a gay *chanson* or bright waltz. Even a novice is able to manipulate it at once with facility, while any person possessed of musical feeling finds all the required means for expressing his highest taste in this charming instrument. Moreover, there is the further advantage of the "Cecilian" player being available combined with a high-class piano for those in whose houses there is not already an instrument. The "Cecilian" can be seen and tried at 44, Great Marlborough Street, London, W. FILOMENA.

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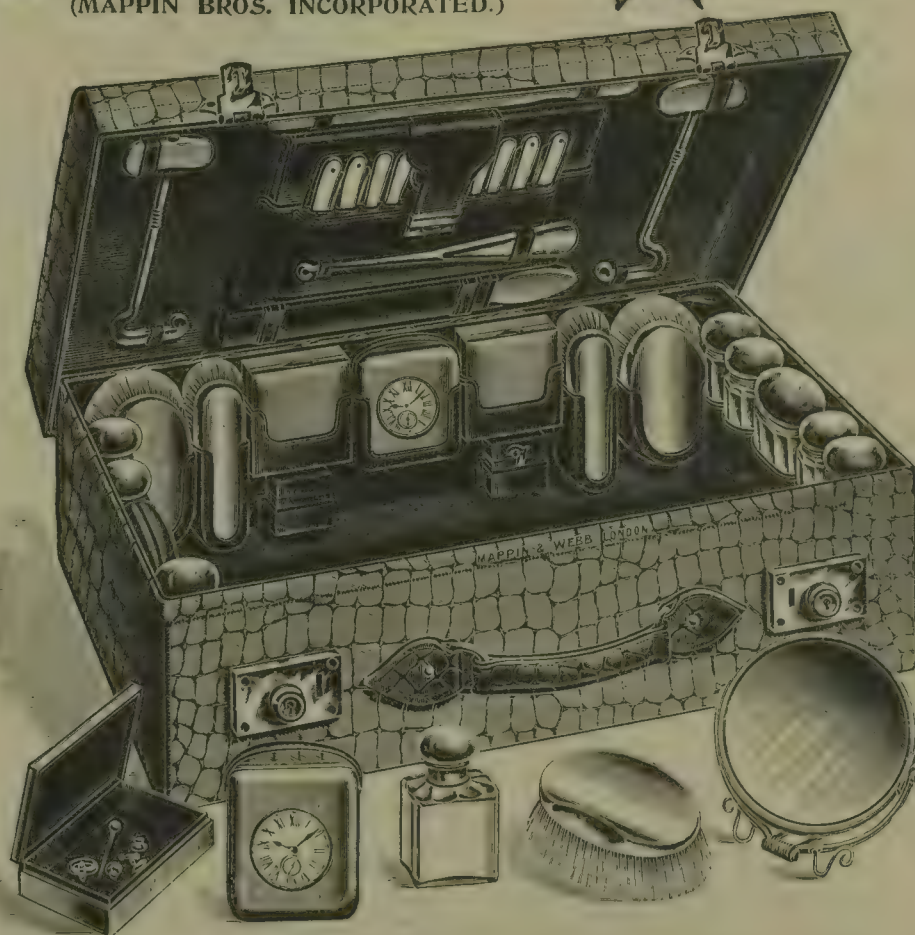
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MARJORY STRODE" AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

IN his novels—"The Four Feathers," for instance—Mr. A. E. W. Mason has shown such a faculty for working up scenes of emotional intensity, and making the most of their dramatic possibilities, that it is rather strange to find him, in the first work he has written directly for the stage, choosing a story so slight, if so pretty, as that of his new comedy at the Playhouse, "Marjory Strode." The impression it produces is so entirely that of much sentimental ado about nothing, that one has a difficulty in associating it with an author of Mr. Mason's virile talent. It is all very tender and wholesome and English, this idyll of the Devonshire of a century ago, this tale of a sweet English girl who from pitying comes to love a French prisoner of war, and has her romance threatened by the truculence of an uncle who has arranged with her father that she shall wed her rather loutish cousin. Yes, and there is no little pathos about the scene in which she bargains with this uncle to marry his son in order to save her lover's life, and there is plenty of quiet comedy in the relations of the two crusty old brothers, or in the retorts of a privileged butler, or in the passage in which the girl, finding her cousin already safely married, invites him mock-seriously to become her husband. But the methods of the dramatist are too leisurely and diffuse; he has yet to learn the knack of developing character not merely by talk, but by action. He does not know at present how to knit his scenes closely together, or

how to clinch his situations. It is true his present play suffers from having to rely for the representation of its heroine on an actress who has not mastered the art of expressing emotion, either by facial display or modulations of voice. Miss Nina Sevensing looks the daintiest of young maidens, and she scores in Marjory's comedy

accent; while Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. Alfred Bishop are delightful as the two old men, and Mr. Kenneth Douglas repeats old successes in the character of a young cub who goes out to the wars under Wellington, and gains there not only self-discipline but also a wife. So that if at the Playhouse we get drama which

is charming rather than strong, we get acting that in the main does credit to our stage.

"LE GRAND GUIGNOL" AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

It is the boast of the Paris "Grand Guignol" management that its productions—brief little pieces, playing for about twenty minutes—either thrill or amuse. Of the five plays which constitute the programme with which the company has started operations in London, three are intended to shock the nerves of the audience, while two are galloping farces. Somehow or other, at the Shaftesbury Theatre it is only the humorous part of the programme that gets across the footlights; the "thrills" fail to "come off." Yet the horrors of the "Grand Guignol" stage, we are to suppose, have set all Paris agape. How explain the failure of their appeal to English playgoers? One reason may be that, whereas in Paris the playhouse in which they were given is so tiny that close rapport is possible between actors and spectators, the Shaftesbury Theatre is so large that the peculiar atmosphere of the plays is lost. Another explanation may be that

Parisian taste in the matter of the blood-curdling and the fantastic may be cruder than our own. A third consideration is that the company is not represented by its entire strength, and may have had to weaken its bill to conciliate the goodwill of our

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo, Topical.

INDIAN METHODS 'OF RAILWAY BUILDING IN' ENGLAND: AN ELEPHANT USED TO HASTEN CONSTRUCTION.

At the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, there is being built a figure-eight railway for the coming season, and in order to rush the construction they are using one of their elephants. The railway is constructed on wooden upright beams, as shown in the photograph, and it is in the raising of these upright supports that the elephant is called upon. The supports are laid flat on the ground, and are connected by a rope on pulleys to one which has been raised into position. The elephant is then harnessed to the rope, and is led along a path, and by walking along raises the flat support into the required position. On the left of the photograph can be seen one of the supports partially raised by this method.

passages, but she is too inexperienced to do justice to the girl's moments of distress. Happily, Mr. Ainley as the French officer on parole is equal to all the requirements of his part, and contrives to give an air of perfect conviction to his love-scenes, despite a hampering

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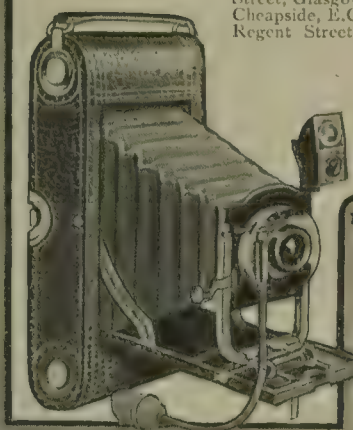
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Censor. At any rate, it is a fact that "Un Peu de Musique," the droll original of the piece styled over here "The Van Dyck," in which Mr. Tree was so amusing as the disguised burglar, pleased last Saturday's audience best, thanks to the acting of M. Bussy, a very genial and breezy comedian. The other farce, too, named "Rosalie," after its servant-maid heroine who manages to impose conditions on her employers, also went well at the Shaftesbury. But the horrors of the programme left us cold, or else inclined to smile. "La Rouge est Mis," for instance, with its picture of an injured jockey deserted and left to die alone while his friends, and even his sweetheart, rush off to watch a race, ought to have been ferociously pathetic, but it only seemed a rather forced piece of cynicism. The adaptation of Stevenson's "Suicide Club" story, with its picture of a journalist frightened into madness and self-murder, failed in impressiveness. As for the last of these "shockers," "L'Angoisse," in which the hypnotised model of an artist discovers a murdered woman's corpse covered up in a plaster cast—though Mlle. Meryem acted cleverly as the model—the play's climax, instead of being gruesome, struck us as merely ludicrous. No; we failed to get our thrills.

"THE CHANGELING," AT WYNDHAM'S. In front of that successful farce, "When Knights were Bold," which has now been running for over a twelvemonth, Mr. James Welch is presenting at Wyndham's a humorous one-act piece adapted from one of

Mr. W. W. Jacobs's stories, by the author and Mr. H. C. Sargent. It turns on the attempts of a husband and his friend, who have been seen flirting publicly with strange girls on the top of an omnibus, to convince the wife that they can establish an alibi. So they call on her in disguise; but unfortunately for them she has overheard their

THE COLOUR OF EGYPT.

THE colour, the life, and the charm of Egypt have been delightfully portrayed in the volume which the well-known painter, Mr. Walter Tyndale, recently published through William Heinemann. Entitled "Below the Cataracts," and embellished with sixty coloured plates, the book represents the record of many years of study in the Nile Valley. Mr. Tyndale has been fascinated by the beauty of the Egyptian monuments, and both by pictorial and written description he has attempted to reproduce it for the benefit of his readers. Moreover, it is the intention of the author to follow this first venture with a second, which will include, in the main, all the monuments above Thebes. Limitations of space do not permit Mr. Tyndale to include in "Below the Cataracts" all the interesting buildings of mediæval Cairo and of Pharaonic Egypt, and many of those now omitted, together with the temples of Esneh, Edfou, and Kôm Ombo, which are situated below the First Cataract, will appear in the second volume. Among those who are acquainted with Egypt, these leaves from a painter's diary will stimulate forgotten memories, while for those who are in ignorance of the pleasures to be derived from a sojourn in Egypt, the book will be a liberal education. The best appreciation of the subject, however, will be found to lie in a combination between "Below the Cataracts" and that amusing volume, "New Egypt" (Heinemann) which Mr. A. B. de Guerville recently published.



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THE PROGRESS OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH: THE BUILDINGS AND THE STADIUM.

A great white city is growing up at Shepherd's Bush and the Franco-British Exhibition promises to be the most splendid that London has seen. Less picturesque than the pavilions, but more interesting, is the huge Stadium which is being built for the Olympic Games. In the centre of the arena is a swimming-bath for the aquatic contests.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

plot and entirely spoils their little game. It is not so much the scheme of the story that gives delight, for that is old-fashioned, as the treatment, which has all sorts of unexpected turns, and the dialogue, which is refreshingly natural and yet quaint. Mr. H. J. Manning, Mr. G. F. Tully, and Miss Helen Palgrave work admirably together as interpreters between Mr. Jacobs and his audience.

while for those who are in ignorance of the pleasures to be derived from a sojourn in Egypt, the book will be a liberal education. The best appreciation of the subject, however, will be found to lie in a combination between "Below the Cataracts" and that amusing volume, "New Egypt" (Heinemann) which Mr. A. B. de Guerville recently published.

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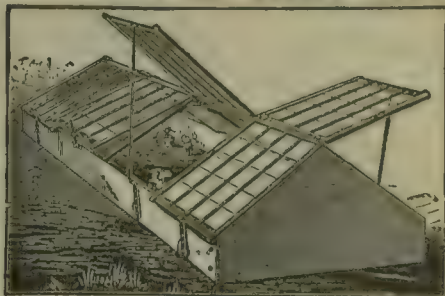
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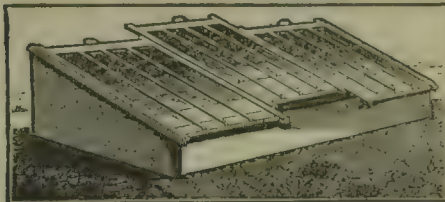
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THOSE of my readers who may have engaged in deadly strife with carburettors, and spent much time and thought in strenuous endeavours after perfect carburation, should bear in mind that here and there one happens across an engine which is proof against every effort to improve its combustion. Only the other day, in course of conversation with a well-known and astute designer, I heard of one of these rogue-engines, which had rendered all attempts at making it a better motor abortive. It was insensible to all blandishments in the shape of carburettors and air-valves, and was ultimately given up as a bad job and scrapped. Now that recalcitrant engine was one of a batch, no other of which, when mounted on a standard chassis, did worse than fourteen miles to the gallon, while some touched twenty. In every respect—bore, stroke-valve, lift, cam shape, compression, area of ports—this obstinate motor resembled its better-behaved brethren; and nothing that the most brilliant engineering mind could divine could be given as a reason for its horrible and unalterable thirst.

With a shrewd eye to the future of tyre-manufacture, that great pneumatic-tyre making company, Messrs. Michelin and Co., of Clermont-Ferrand and Sussex Place, South Kensington, have, in a letter addressed to the President of the Aero Club of France, made most

handsome propositions for the encouragement of aeroplanism. That is to say, the trophies and prizes are to be gained by aerial successes, but such successes must so reflect upon automobile design that Messrs. Michelin and Co. feel themselves warranted in making these handsome offers. A challenge trophy, value £400, and an annual money prize of £600 for ten years, are offered to the aeroplanist who, before Dec. 31 at midnight, shall have flown the greatest distance in the year, either in France or in any country whose Aero Club is federated with the A.C.F. But the distance flown must be double that achieved by the preceding trophy-holder.

In addition to this trophy and annual sum of £600, Messrs. Michelin and Co. offer a special prize of £4000

for the first aeroplanist who will fly from any spot in the Departments of the Seine or Seine-et-Oise to the Eiffel Tower, encircle that lofty erection, and then continue his flight to the peak of the Puy-de-Dôme, overlooking Clermont-Ferrand, where he shall alight and which he shall reach in six hours from the time of encircling the Tour Eiffel. The object of all this is to encourage reduction of weight in framework and engines, as such reduction in the matter of aeroplanes must obviously be reflected in the question of automobiles and so ease Bibendum's burden. Taking into consideration the present weight of aeroplane engines, such as the Antoinette and Esnault-Pelterie engines, which run out at from 2½ to 4 lb. per horse-power, one wonders why car-engines should turn the scale at 20 to 30 lb. per horse-power for small and 8 to 16 lb. per horse-power for high-powered engines.

The conditions and regulations of what is known as the "Four-inch Race," are now available. This event, which will be held in the Isle of Man in October next, will prove a chassis race essentially, being based solely on maximum-bore and minimum-weight. This should provoke a most instructive and interesting race, and if British manufacturers do not take special pains to put cars in the field, they will wantonly neglect a great opportunity of proving what British-built cars can do.

The Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Limited, announce a further substantial reduction in the prices of motor-tyres. By doing this they are giving the benefit of the lower price of the raw material to the motoring public. They further point out that the greater facilities in the manufacture of non-skid tyres at their



Photo, Topical.

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With a shrewd eye to the future of tyre-manufacture, that great pneumatic-tyre making company, Messrs. Michelin and Co., of Clermont-Ferrand and Sussex Place, South Kensington, have, in a letter addressed to the President of the Aero Club of France, made most



Photo, Topical.

TO FOLLOW THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE: THE UNITED STATES ARMY CAR.

Some time after the start of the New York-Paris Race, the competitors were followed by the United States Army car, which is not in actual competition, but is to make observations of the contest.

works in Hanover (where at present over 5000 hands are employed) enable them to make an enormous reduction in this particular tyre.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Lenten midday services at St. Paul's Cathedral continue to be fairly well attended. Canon Carnegie's course in the second week of Lent proved exceptionally attractive. The preacher for this week was the Rev. E. N. Coulthard, Vicar of St. Paul's, Winchester Hill. It is to be regretted that the congregation do not join more heartily in the hymn which follows the sermon. Though the words are supplied on printed leaflets, the aid of the organ is greatly missed.

The Rev. V. S. S. Coles, Principal of Pusey House, Oxford, has been ordered rest in a nursing home for three or four weeks from Friday next.

The late Bishop of Truro's library was disposed of last week at Sotheby's auction-rooms. The greater portion was bequeathed to Dr. Gott, not collected by him. The library included an unusually fine set of the first four folios of Shakspeare, of which the third has the very rare imprint bearing the date 1663. An excellent set of early English-printed Bibles was included in the library, beginning with the first edition of Coverdale's and Cromwell's Bibles.

Bishop Wilkinson's extremely interesting articles in the *Guardian* on his visit to the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire have attracted much attention. The Bishop has a graphic style, and a real gift for landscape-painting. Writing of the Gulf of Finland in winter, he says: "It was one of those wondrous days which the far north of Russia alone can create. . . . The deep depths of that extraordinarily blue sky, without a fleck upon it, cannot be manufactured by Nature elsewhere. The whole Gulf, north, east, and west, glittered and flashed like a huge mirror of cut-glass. Far, far away on the ice-bound horizon rose a line of what my host well described as 'the Dover cliffs in solid ice,' and they flashed like searchlights across the brilliant sunshine, a sight upon which one lingered, longing to take it away and show it to friends in England."

The Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, Head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, has vigorously defended Settlements against a critic in the *Nineteenth Century*. Parochial boundaries, he said, were absolutely ridiculous in connection with such work. Mr. Woolcombe, who speaks from long experience and intimate knowledge, praised the excellent work done in the poorer parts of London by ladies' settlements.

The interesting old church of St. Bartholomew the Great will be thrown open on Saturday (28th) and on Saturday, April 4, when the architecture of the building and the history of the Priory will be explained. A collection will be made for the Restoration Fund, for which a sum of £700 is still required.

The principal meeting of the week was that of the East London Church Fund, held on Monday afternoon in the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included the Bishops of London and Stepney and Viscount Goschen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

ERNST MAUER (Berlin).—Your problems shall have our attention in due course.

HAFFLE (Braunschweig).—It would be impossible for us to explain in our limited space the difference between the English and German notations, but either "Sq" is equivalent to "r" of your method.

H E KIDSON.—Much obliged for new problem.

F K (Hatfield), R BRUCE, and OTHERS.—Problem No. 3333 cannot be solved in the way you suggest.

SORRENTO and OTHERS.—We quite agree with your high estimate of the merits of No. 3333.

P H LEHGEN (Hanover).—We are glad indeed to know we have another correspondent with fifty years' record. You and Mr. Kidson ought to exchange felicitations.

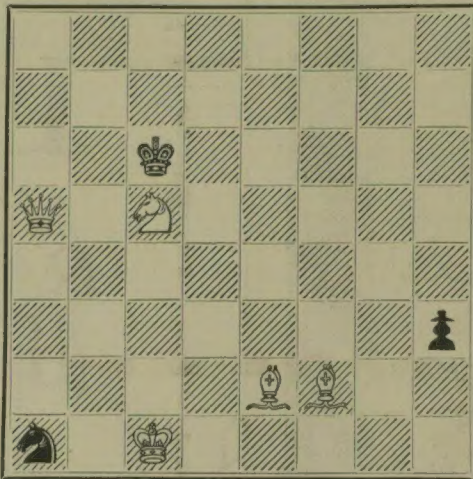
J MACKEY.—Stale-mate is a drawn game.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3326 received from E G Muntz (Toronto); of 3327 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3328 from E G Muntz and Haeffle (Braunschweig); of No. 3329 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and William K Greely (Boston, Mass.); of No. 3330 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3331 from James M K Lupton (Richmond) and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3332 from John Isaacson (Liverpool), José Dorda (Ferrol), F R Pickering, William A Knight (Bruton), James M K Lupton, H S Brandreth (Rome), Hereward, and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3333 received from T Roberts, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, Fred R Underhill (Norwich), James M K Lupton (Richmond), F Henderson (Leeds), Shadforth, R Worters (Canterbury), J Hopkinson (Derby), R F Davies (Liverpool), J D Tucker (Ilkley), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Walter S Forester (Bristol), Charles Burnett, Ernst Maurer (Schöneberg-Berlin), and Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury).

PROBLEM No. 3335.—By C. H. MORANO (Mannheim).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3332.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE.

1. P to B 4th.
2. Q to B 5th (ch)
3. B mates.

BLACK.

- B takes P
- K takes Kt

If B play 1. B takes Kt, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch); and if 1. K to Q 4th, 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. J. F. ALLCOCK and P. R. GIBBS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q takes P	P takes K P
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Q takes P	R to K sq
3. B to K 3rd		26. Q to B 2nd	B to Kt 6th
White is intent on a brand-new opening.		27. Q to B sq	B takes P
3. B to B 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	28. P to B 4th	R to K 6th
4. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	29. Kt to B 3rd	K R to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. R to Q R 2nd	B to K 5th
6. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 3rd		
7. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
8. P to K Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd		
9. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		
10. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th		
11. P takes P	Kt takes P		
12. B to B sq	P to Q B 3rd		
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
14. B to K 2nd			
There are, however, better ways on recognised lines of yielding the attack to the second player than this. The defensive operations look very clumsy.			
14. Q to B 2nd	Kt (K 4) to Q 2		
15. K to B sq	Castles Q R		
16. K to Kt 2nd	Q R to B sq		
17. P to Q R 4th	Kt to B 4th		
18. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 6th		
19. P to Kt 4th			
With the entrance of Black's Knight on the scene comes the beginning of the end.			
20. Q to K B sq	Kt takes B		
21. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd		
22. Kt to R 3rd	P to K B 4th		
23. P to K Kt 5th	P to B 5th		
24. P to Kt 5th			


CHESS IN AMERICA.


Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club between Messrs. CURT and SMITH.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K 6th	Q to B 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. B takes P	B takes B P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
6. Kt takes B P			
In these days of deadly dull tactics, an opening like this is a refreshing change.			
6. K takes Kt	P to Q 4th		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
9. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
The Bishop might wait to see where it would be most successful. Kt to Q B 3rd suffices for the moment.			
10. P to K 5th	Kt to R 4th		
11. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes B		
12. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K sq		
13. B to Q 3rd	R to B sq		
14. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
15. Castles Q R	P to Q B 3rd		
16. B to Kt 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd		
17. B to R 5th	Q to Q 2nd		
So far White's attack has scarcely compensated him for the lost piece, but it is still dangerous.			
18. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to R 3rd		
19. Kt to B 4th	B to B 4th		

The cable match between England and America resulted in a victory for the latter, which was not altogether unexpected. The final score is not complete, as two games have to be adjudicated upon; but no decision can alter the result as given. No one who has had occasion to compare the current style of play upon both sides of the Atlantic could have felt any comfortable anticipation of victory.






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Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For itching, burning, and scaly eczema, rashes, inflammation and chafing of the feet or hands, for redness, roughness, cracks and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, and for tired, aching muscles and joints, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single night.

COVERINGS FOR PARTIAL OR COMPLETE BALDNESS.

Perfect imitations of
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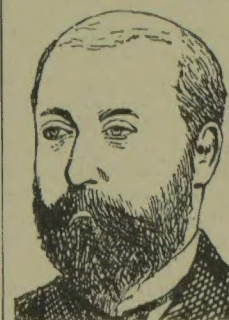
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SPECIALISTS FOR WIGS
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Every Design in Ladies'
Artificial Hair for
Fashion and Convenience.

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POST FREE.

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Hooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of
**BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO AND
RHEUMATISM.**

Price 4/- per Bottle, of all Chemists.

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HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



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ARE EFFECTIVE,
AND REQUIRE NO SKILL
TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls

"IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

SAME PRICE

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

Post Free for 8 Stamps

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF
SPURIOUS
IMITATIONS.

The genuine

has our

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Wholesale only, H. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd.,
DEBENHAM STREET, W., & CITY ROAD, E.C.

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Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery,
and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Unisters
at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

Southalls' Sanitary, Absorbent Antiseptic Towels

For Safeguarding Health.

A convenience at less than cost of washing.
Sold by all Drapers, Ladies' Outfitters and Chemists, in
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A SAMPLE PACKET, containing six towels in the four
standard sizes, post free in plain wrapper, for 6 stamps, from
the Lady Manager, 17, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Southalls' Compressed Towels—tiny silver
packets only 2 1/2 in. long. Size A, price 1d.
Size B, 1 1/2 d. Size C, 2d.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 6, 1897), with a codicil, of MR. CHARLES VAN RAALTE, of 46, Grosvenor Square, and Brownsea Island, Poole, Dorset, who died on Jan. 1, was proved on March 11 by Gabriel Lindo, Leonard Clow, Sydney Ernest Kennedy, and Marcus Van Raalte, the value of the real and personal estate being £380,331. The testator gives to his wife the furniture and effects in his town house and £1000, and the use, during widowhood, of Brownsea Island and the mansion house thereon and contents, and, subject thereto, for his son Noel Marcus; to his friend Charles Behrend, £500; and legacies to executors and servants. One moiety of his residuary estate he leaves, in trust, for Mrs. Van Raalte for life, and then as she may appoint to his children, grandchildren, and the husbands of his daughters and grand-daughters, and, in default of appointment, upon the like trusts as those of the other moiety; and one half of the remaining moiety to his eldest son, and the other half to his other children.

The will (dated Aug. 4, 1904) of SIR JAMES THOMAS KNOWLES, proprietor and editor of the *Nineteenth Century and After*, of Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park, and 3 and 4, Percival Terrace, Brighton, whose death took place on Feb. 13, has been proved by his widow and son, William Wray Skilbeck, and Henry Birchenough, the value of the property amounting to £30,271. Subject to the gift of £500, all furniture and domestic effects, and the use of his residence in Brighton, and the income from two fifths of the residue to his wife, the testator leaves all his property to his three children—Arthur James Knowles, Millicent Jane Emma Lord, and Beatrice Isabel Skilbeck.

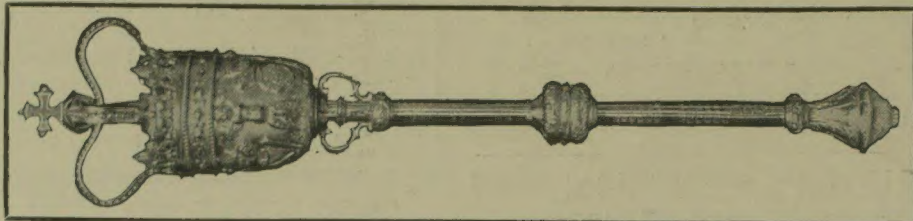
The will (dated July 12, 1904) of MR. WILLIAM GILLINS, of 158, Camden Road, N.W., who died on Feb. 18, has been proved by William Francis Ware and Robert William Inglis, the value of the property being sworn at £61,675. The testator gives £1000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £500 to the London Temperance Hospital; 500 shares in the Commercial Union Insurance Company to the National Lifeboat Institution; 15 shares to the Westminster Hospital; £400 to his cabman, George Craft; and other legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided amongst his wife, his niece Jane Pepperell, and Robert William Inglis.

The will (dated Sept. 14, 1894) of MR. HERBERT MATHER, of Sharples, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, who died on Feb. 7, was proved on March 14 by Walter Mather and Harold Mather, the brothers, the value of the property being £95,549. The testator leaves all his estate and effects to his mother for life, and then for his three brothers, Walter, Harold, and James William,

and his sister Ada Alice, his said sister receiving £2000 more than his brothers.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1896) of MRS. EMMA DORSETT, of 28, Hyde Park Gardens, who died on Feb. 16, having survived her husband by a few days, was proved on March 11 by the Rev. William Barker, Dean of Carlisle, the brother, the value of the estate being £155,896, all of which she gives to her said brother.

The will (dated April 2, 1900) of MR. TEMPLE HILLYARD HICKS SOANES, of 17, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Nov. 28, was proved on March 6 by Mrs. Alice Burford Soanes, the widow, Walter Farquhar Morice, Frederick Burnett Meyer, and Robert Womersley, the value of the real and personal estate being £107,306. The testator gives £1000 and the household and personal effects to his wife; the use of Ryalls Court, Devon, to his brother; and legacies to executors. All other his property he leaves as to two thirds, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife for life, and with power of appointment over one moiety thereof in favour of his daughter and issue; and, subject



A MACE FOR SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR.

A presentation was recently made at St. Bride's Institute to the late Lord Mayor, Sir William Purdie Treloar, of a magnificent silver mace, heavily gilt, the model of the ancient mace of the parish of St. Bride's, the order for which was entrusted to Messrs. J. W. Benson, Ltd., 62-64, Ludgate Hill, E.C. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Right Honourable Sir William Purdie Treloar, Baronet, Lord Mayor 1906-1907. From inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without and Friends. In recognition of a great Mayoralty, and in token of the affectionate regard of many.—November, 1907."

thereto, the whole of the residuary estate is to go to his daughter Florence Mary, wife of Lord George Nevill, and her children.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Charles Anderson, Fettoykils, Leslie, Fife . . . £275,587
Mr. Charles Wriothesly Digby, Meriden Hall, near Coventry . . . £112,580
Mr. William Cherry, Broad Oak Park, Worsley, Lancashire . . . £84,478
Mr. John Edward Stafford, Aberdeen Lodge, Wilbury Road, Hove . . . £79,773
Colonel Robert Broome Baker, 8, First Avenue, Hove . . . £67,101
Sir Thomas McCall Anderson, M.D., Glasgow . . . £54,006
Mr. William Robson, West Street, Scarborough . . . £50,683
Rev. Francis Paynter, Stoke Hill, Guildford . . . £43,814

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

TWO popular conceptions of the law of England have long been prevalent: the one regards it as a mystery, only to be understood after a long course of initiation, and dabbled in by the layman at his peril; the other is summed up in the famous maxim that "the law is a ass." Both conceptions have been largely due to the absence of any clear authoritative exposition accessible to the general public. It is true that of late years a certain tendency has appeared to supply the deficiency. In spite of difficulties, more apparent to the lawyer than the layman, small portions of the old "common law" have been codified; and side by side with these efforts of the Legislature we have had a crowd of more or less popular guides to legal knowledge. But while the codifications have been partial and tentative, the popular guides have mostly lacked the authority which alone makes such works reliable. "The Laws of England," by the Earl of Halsbury, Volume I. of which is now obtainable (Messrs. Butterworth and Co.), represents the first serious attempt to grapple with the laws of England as a whole, supplying a complete statement of the law in a practical form.

Subjects are dealt with alphabetically, eleven ("Actions" to "Bankers and Banking") being included in the first volume, and in each case the assistance of at least one specialist has been obtained. Under these various headings the whole of the law relating to each subject is set out, whether derived from the common law, statutes, or judicial decisions. There are moreover, numerous cross-references which bind the work into a whole and at the same time prevent overlapping and useless repetitions. The law is merely stated as it exists to-day; everything which has become obsolete is omitted. As an example of the thoroughness with which the work has been brought up to date, it may be mentioned that under the heading "Allotments," there is included the Small Holdings Allotments Act, 1907.

In respect of its general get-up, the first volume leaves little to be desired. It contains one innovation which will be welcomed, and which appears to be a new departure in the case of a serial legal publication—namely, a complete index to the first volume. In addition to this, there is a table of all the cases cited, and these cases themselves, together with any particular remarks which may be applicable to them, are properly relegated to the foot-notes of each page, so that the text need not be unnecessarily broken, or the reader's attention disturbed.

Unfortunately, the work suffers from a defect which is inherent in all such works. It states the law as it is to-day, but cannot state what the law will be to-morrow.

You can See the Difference made by "Antexema"

UNHEALTHY SKIN IS RENDERED CLEAR, HEALTHY, AND SPOTLESS.
EVERY SKIN ILLNESS INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL SKIN SUFFERERS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY USE "ANTEXEMA."

YOU cannot look at the two illustrations without realising the extraordinary contrast. In the one picture you see the face of a skin sufferer who is disfigured, humiliated, and worried by skin illness, and, in the other, the same face is seen, clear, spotless, and unblemished. This wonderful transformation has been worked by "Antexema," which will do as much for you as it has already done for thousands of others.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance as redness or roughness of the skin, pimples or blackheads on the face, or a bad complexion. "Antexema" is not offered to the public as a skin beautifier, though on this ground alone it ranks very high, and innumerable men and women whose skin was disfigured have now a clear skin owing to its use. "Antexema" does not plaster over or cover up skin blemishes, as so-called beautifiers do, but completely removes the disfigurement, and, by rendering the skin healthy, restores to you the beautiful complexion with which Nature endowed you.

Never forget the important fact that your skin does not become seriously ill without warning. Before any severe skin complaint attacks you there are always signs that something is wrong. Eczema and such troubles do not get you in their grip without first of all giving you notice of their approach. The point for you is to heed Nature's warning. Do that and you will escape skin illness.

Go and Look at Your Mirror

and see whether your skin is healthy. If it looks red, rough, chapped, cracked, or chafed, or if you have a rash, eruption, or breaking-out upon it, this is clear proof it is unhealthy, and that you should apply "Antexema" immediately. You will thus obtain instant relief, and the progress of your skin affection will at once stop, and you will start on the road to perfect skin health. At the same time, you must take "Antexema Granules" to purify your blood, and make



BEFORE USING "ANTEXEMA."

it an invariable rule to use "Antexema Soap" for both bath and toilet, as it embodies the fragrance and also the healing, antiseptic virtues of the pine forest. In this simple way you will stop any threatened skin complaint and avoid future discomfort and disfigurement.

"Antexema" is a Common-sense Remedy

Where is the sense of using a messy, and possibly injurious, ointment if you are suffering from eczema or some other skin illness? You say you hope it will do you good; but the question is, "Does it?" No! You find that it does you no good, and, as a matter of fact, your skin trouble seems worse than it was before you began using it. The reason is simple. You are not following common-sense lines and adopting Nature's method of cure. Any kind of ointment almost will make the bad place feel comfortable just while it is on—that is, supposing the numerous bandages which you have to use to prevent the greasy ointment spoiling your clothes, allow you any comfort at all. The moment, however, you remove the ointment the trouble is as bad or worse than before.

What are the requirements of a common-sense cure? A common-sense remedy should at once dry over the affected part and form a convenient, invisible, air-proof covering which will keep out dust, grit, and germs, which do terrible mischief when they find entrance. A common-sense cure is one that will

Instantly Stop the Distressing Irritation

and burning pain, and enable a new and healthy skin to grow in place of the old unhealthy skin. That is precisely what "Antexema" does. That's exactly why it succeeds where everything else fails. "Antexema" is a cooling, soothing, healing, creamy liquid which, when gently applied to the sore, cracked, inflamed or broken skin, dries at once, and thus becomes invisible. This is a very great advantage if the face, neck, or hands are affected, because it enables "Antexema" to be applied freely during the day without anyone being the wiser.

Please note the fact that "Antexema" is a doctor's remedy. It is not a quack nostrum, but a thoroughly scientific preparation, made from a carefully tested formula, in the makers' own laboratory, under perfect supervision. This is one of the reasons why "Antexema" is so marvelously successful and has such an unprecedented record of cures standing to its credit.

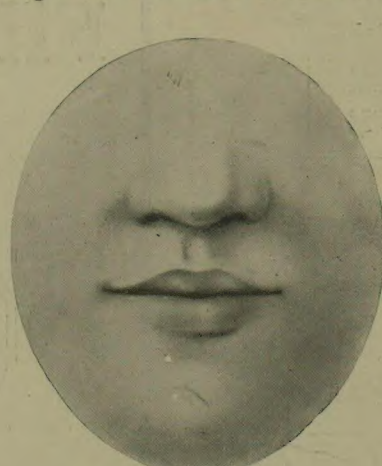
If your skin is troubled in any way, one trial will be sufficient to prove the curative value of "Antexema."

Use "Antexema" once: you will need no more persuasion. You will then be convinced by that one trial that "Antexema" justifies every claim made on its behalf.

"Antexema" is not a preparation of mushroom growth, here to-day and gone to-morrow, but a genuine cure for every form of skin illness, with a quarter of a century's success to its credit. Time proves all things, and every year has added to the reputation of "Antexema."

Thousands of Grateful Letters

have been received from former sufferers who have been cured of blackheads, eczema—both dry, moist, scaly, acute, and chronic—bad legs, ringworm, pimples, barber's rash, and every other variety of skin illness. No skin trouble can resist the healing influence of "Antexema." It cures every skin complaint, from the slightest to the most serious and advanced. "Antexema"



AFTER USING "ANTEXEMA."

and you will nip the trouble in the bud. Neglect, however, will mean that the trouble will spread and become chronic, and you will thus have to suffer a great deal of discomfort and disfigurement as the price of your neglect. Never forget that delays in skin illness are dangerous. "Antexema" cures where so-called remedies, doctors, hospitals, and skin specialists fail, and that is why you are so strongly urged to "Begin the 'Antexema' treatment to-day."

"Antexema" is supplied by all Chemists and Stores at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d., or post free, direct and plain wrapped, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d., from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. With every bottle is enclosed a copy of the family handbook "Skin Troubles." "Antexema" is also supplied by Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions.